PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD. Milk

No. 53,947.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA.	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		9621
1st Dec.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA.	6393
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA.	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7588		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7917		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6393
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Spacial attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 7th *November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NEHA	8,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	8,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiomet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	8,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	8,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa		10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3112	A. Keith.	17th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lespnik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Ryan	11th Dec.	22nd Dec
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4325	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2085	Thle	15th Nov.
GENERAL	2361	Muhllemer	30th "
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	14th Dec.
SOMALI	2655	Birch	28th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 12th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 15th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 16th Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,057 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,236 tons, on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTTALA	3002	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
12*th November*, 1906.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

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CALCUTTA:
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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *viâ* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID,
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
* TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,295	25th "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 468. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *viâ* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year:—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
* † P. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
* † CHINA	3999	Early March.
* † AUSTRIA	7688	Early April.
* † A. v. HAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

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SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
AUSTRALIA	A. Tait.	3395	17th Nov.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	3069	4th Dec.
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6003	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	6134	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 325
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 350
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
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CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
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Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
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AS resolved at the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company, held on the 1st November, 1906, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY the 14th November, 1906, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M., to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders on the 31st ultimo on the production of their Share Certificates.

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NOTICE.

ESTATE BENJAMIN READING.

INFORMATION is required by the undersigned as to the present whereabouts of the widow of the deceased abovenamed who at the time of her marriage to the deceased was a widow her name then being SARAH GAILEY and who was married to the deceased in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lucknow on 16th July 1889. If the said widow be dead, information is required as to the whereabouts of her representatives if any. Proof of her death must also be furnished. The deceased was at one time a carriage examiner on the Oudh & Rohilkhund Railway. Notice is also hereby given under the provisions of section 320 of the Indian Sucession Act that in the event of the said widow or her representatives not being ascertained on or before the 30th November 1906, the assets of the estate will be distributed amongst those persons who claim to be the next of kin of the deceased and the undersigned will not in any way be responsible for the assets so distributed.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal,
No. 3, COUNCIL HOUSE ST.,
CALCUTTA, THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1906.

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The Absolutely Safe and Certain cure for

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CURES IN TEN MINUTES.

Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 82, MARKET, BOMBAY.

LOCAL AGENTS: TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Newbridge, 2397 tons, Captain J Notman, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The steamer Rasen, 296 tons, Captain D Wedemann, sailed yesterday for Portsaid for orders with a general cargo.

The steamer Kalibia, 3149 tons, Captain F Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B I P S N Co's, steamer Majide 1857 tons, Captain W H Coates, sailed yesterday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 798 pilgrims.

The B I S N Co's, steamer Bulimba, 1607 tons, Captain H W Bamber, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's, steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G N Rumage, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 40 cases opium 112 horses and the following passengers:—Lieut Reisx, Black Captain Baker, Lieut Featherslaunbaugh, Lieut Moran, Captain and Mrs Thompson, Lt Hay 8 natives and a number of deck.

THE SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS.

With regard to the alleged shortage of executive officers for the Merchant Service and to the training 30 ones which are being inaugurated by leading shipowners in order to promote a supply, the Merchant Service Guild have addressed the following communication to the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, who will consider this important subject, at their next meeting.

18th October 1906.

The Secretary, Chamber of Shipping.

Sir,—We observe from the press that one of the items on the Agenda for your meeting on the 26th instant relates to the scarcity of officers. The Guild as representing over ten thousand Captains and Officers of the Merchant Service contend that this scarcity does not exist. There are plenty of men out of employment although perhaps not as many as heretofore, but the position is that either the shipowner's requirements are too great for the inducements he offers or that the Officer sure of the greater occasion and esprit de corps which now exists in his profession will not accept the terms which are offered.

The reason for this alleged "scarcity of officers" can be summed up intoa very few words. It is entirely due to the niggardly and inconsiderate treatment of the British shipowner, with notable but exceedingly few exceptions. What can be said of one of the biggest lines in the world paying their Second Officers, holding Master's certificates and with homes to maintain the munificent remuneration of £6-10-0 per month. Again, what can be said of another of our biggest lines carrying thousands of passengers, who give the commanders of their ten thousand ton vessels with all the attendant enormous responsibilities, £300 per annum. These men are expected to possess the highest possible qualifications and it takes them from twelve to fifteen years to reach such a position if they reach it at all.

For years past the Guild have repeatedly urged the Chamber of Shipping and other representative bodies of shipowners to collectively take in hand improvements in the conditions of their Captains and Officers, but the invariable reply has been that this is a matter for the individual shipowner. But when there is an "alleged scarcity of officers," it seems to bequite different and one moment to shipowners as a whole. The Guild appeal to the Chamber of Shipping that they will treat both subjects in the same light as undoubtedly they are collaterals.

We venture to recapitulate a few of the chief grievances of the profession which we have previously laid before you and which are as follows:—

1. Better recognition and consideration of the arduous and responsible work performed by Captains and Officers and a diminution of dismissals unless men are heard in their own defence and there is clear evidence of incapacity or wilful default or neglect.

2. Such an increase in the remuneration of Captains and Officers as will more properly record with the immense responsibilities laid upon them, and which will enable them to adequately maintain their homes and families, and allow for some provision being made for old age.

3. The institution of three Officers and three Watches on board merchant ships, of a certain number of days' off-duty but on pay in the course of the year—where possible and a pecuniary allowance to officers who are required to work in port beyond the usual hours of labour. At present where two Watches are in vogue, an unjustifiable physical strain is imposed upon officers. Day after day they must put in at least fifteen or sixteen hours' work, and the only rest they can obtain is in short snatches of about three and a half hours.

4. Improved accommodation and each Officer to have a room to himself.

No matter how artificial sources of the supply of officers may be promoted and fostered the number of those who will follow the profession will grow less and less for the British public is at last beginning to understand what an unjustice it is to send a self-respecting and ambitious boy to sea.

The grievances we have enumerated must, in common with others, be eradicated otherwise the consequences to British shipowners in the future will be most serious. It is true that small increases of pay have been made in some quarters. They have not been due to magnanimity however, but to the fact that Officers could not be obtained at the price offered.

The Guild deem it expedient in the interests of all concerned that they should put their views forward in a perfectly candid way and given proper consideration and some system, British shipowners can do a great deal in making an Officer's life more attractive without even pecuniary sacrifice.

In the Captains and Officers of the Merchant Service British shipowners have a powerful ally which is of great importance in these days whom shipping questions are receiving such prominent attention. It is one of the Guild's cardinal principles to work harmoniously with the shipowners and they venture to think that their desires in this direction could be materially advanced by reciprocal treatment on the part of shipowners.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) T. W. MOORE,
Assistant Secretary.

SHIPS' OFFICERS' TRAINING.

With regard to the important training scheme for ships' officers, with which a number of prominent Liverpool shipowners have actively identified themselves, the Merchant Service Guild have addressed the following letter to the Board of Trade:—

18th October 1906.

The Assistant Secretary.
(Marine Department),
Board of Trade.

Sir,—An important scheme relative to the training of Officers for the Merchant Service has recently received prominent attention in the public press. The promoters are leading shipowners belonging to the port of Liverpool and though there seems to be some difference in certain of the projects in connection with this scheme, as quoted previously in the press, and upon which our letter to you of the 25th July last was based, it appears that the shipowners alluded to intend to use their powerful influence in inducing the Board of Trade to reduce the necessary qualifying time for Second Mate's certificate of competency from four years to three years.

To such a step the Guild would be strenuously opposed as it would be entirely against the interests of safety in the Merchant Service. It is not training alone that is required for officers. Ripened experience and an adequate sense of responsibility can only be secured through sufficient length and width of service and four years' qualifying service—as at present—for a Second Mate's certificate of competency is in reality too short to prepare a man for the important duties and immense responsibilities which must be reposed in him.

The Guild as composing a body of over ten thousand practical sea-farers acutely conversant, with what safety and efficiency at sea means, would view with grave alarm an influx of inexperienced and immature officers and they hope that the Board of Trade will resolutely decline to allow such a proposition whenever it may be put forward.

It should be clearly understood that this training scheme has not been inaugurated because of existing inefficiency amongst officers. It is simply a project to promote a greater supply of officers. The only reality successful way in which shipowners can achieve this object is to offer inducements compatible with the labour and responsibilities which Merchant, Captains and Officers require to undertake.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. MOORE,
Secretary.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

The Merchant Service Guild have addressed the following letter to Sir A. L. Jones, K. C. M. G., in reference to certain improvements made in the conditions of the Captains and Officers in his service:—

Sir Alfred L. Jones, K. C. M. G.

11th October, 1906.

Sir,—I am directed by the Guild as representing over ten thousand Captains and Officers to state that they have observed in the press with the liveliest satisfaction the announcement that you are causing immediate increase in the remuneration of the Officers of all grades who are serving on your steamers. In the name of the Guild and your Officers we tender to you our respectful thanks for the important concessions you have made, feeling sure that they will be appreciated at their full worth, being an encouragement to, if possible, greater efforts in the interests of the firm and a greater incentive to suitable officers to take service under its flag.

Another act of kindness on your part is the recent arrangement you have made so that all the Captains in your service shall spend a fortnight each year at Harrogate, it being your opinion as stated in the press that in consequence your firm will secure better service as a result of their changing for a fortnight in each year the bracing air of Harrogate for the hot enervating winds of tropical seas.

If so we do not doubt from your accustomed generosity this means that it is your intention to defray the expenses of such a holiday and that there will be no stoppage of pay in consequence, and we are much indebted for such magnanimity on your part. Could we trespass on your generosity just a little further, it would be to suggest that some definite system of a few days' leave on pay in home ports for your officers after voyages involving much hard work and physical endurance in tropical climes it would be rendering still farther kind service to your employers with the renewed expression of our thanks.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. MOORE,
Secretary.

WAGES' DISPUTES.

With regard to the Board of Trade instructions permitting "friends" of seamen to interfere in wages' disputes at Shipping Office, which have aroused strong hostility on the part of the Local Marine Boards of this country, the shipowners, and the representative organizations of Captains and Officers, the Merchant Service Guild have received a communication from the North Shields Local Marine Board, to the effect that they have unanimously resolved to adhere to their previous resolution declining to allow these instructions to be carried out.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hermes .....Capt Nicholson .....R Navy
H M S Fox .....Capt J B Eustace .....Royal Navy
H M S Perseus .....Capt H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Canning .....Comdr Vale .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr H S Black .....R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 12.

Alderton .....2315 Crooks.....R A Willis
Ben Vrakie .....2305 Findlay...Philphia...22-11 W & A G & Co
Bulimba .....1607 Bamber .....M M & Co
Craighall .....2867 Low .....K M & Co
Dulwich .....2115 Dudley .....T M & Co
Firozi .....2905 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Hemzada .....1340 Logan .....M M & Co
Housatonic .....2575 Henry .....K N & Co
Kalibia .....3149 Walker .....W & Graham & Co
Kola .....810 Ramage.....M M & Co
Inverness .....2401 Clarkson .....Cory Bros & Co
Linga .....938 Rickford .....M M & Co
Malsandi .....547 Howells.....Karachi.....M M & Co
Newbridge .....2397 Notman .....K N & Co
Nizam .....2941 Crebbin .....I M & Co
Nairung .....2861 Thomson.....J M & Co
Ompenta .....3429 Hill .....M M & Co
Singa.....1911 Munger .....Shaw Wallace
Shahjehan .....2568 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2052 Ruddock.....Calcutta.....M M & Co
Sutherland .....Wallace .....Carry Bros
Satara .....Tyrrell .....M M & Co
Shah Najam .....2731 Adler .....Shah S N Co
Umballa .....2.45 Richards .....R A willies

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F P Campbell and Co.

Sheds.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agents.
A	Delhi	4785	Andrews	Shanghai	14-11	P & O S
B	Wardha	3564	Peck	Calcutta	13-11	M M & Co
C&R	Crosby Hall	3596	Leary	Antwerp	17-11	K N & Co
D&E	Obra	3536	Commack	Stream	12-11	M M & Co
F	Antenor	3809	Robertson	Antwerp	14-11	K N & Co
H	Majidi	1857	Coates	Jeddah	12-11	B & P S N Co
K	General	2361	Muldbauer	Zbar	16-11	A Strandes
M	Shah Ameer	1927	Grant	Jeddah	14-11	Shah S N Co
N	Vadhvia	3193	Reid	Baltimore	13-11	R A Willis
P	Nigaristan	1491	Edmonds	Newport	16-11	K N & Co
Q	William Storrs	3324	Hill	Mauritius	15-11	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Karveri .....552 Mohamed Ebagir .....15-11 B S N Co
Mahamdi .....547 Ahmed .....K'chi.....13-11 B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Australia .....7292 Tait .....17-11 W & A Graham & Co
2 Circassia .....4315 Hair .....Egypt .....21-11 W & A G & Co
3 Deo Bahlluno .....3044 Brusaca .....Genoa .....15-11 P Orocco
4 Reichstag .....1319 Tide.....Zoar .....30-11 A Strandes
5 Capri.....2717 Bjelito .....Shanghai .....17-11 P Orocco
6 Clan Macalister .....3060 Sommerpel...Tuticorin 15-11 F M & Co
9 Neuenfels .....3536 Wesdhi .....K'chi .....17-11 Glade &Co
10&11 Chupra .....4985 England .....Antwerp.....15-11 M M & Co
12 Egypt .....4178 London .....London.. 24-11 P & O Co
15 Baluchistan .....1717 Davies .....Antwerp .....15-11 M M & Co
16 Lalpoora .....2124 Sharp .....Jeddah.....16-11 M M & Co

M W D D

Shah Allum.....1918 Revill .....Calcutta .....14-11 A P'bion & Sons

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Kalibia s	Walker	Calcutta, Nov 2

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Clan Mackay s	Higgins	Vizagapatam
	Bavn s	Wolemann	Port Said
	Bulimba s	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Newbridge s	Notman	Calcutta
	Majidi s	Coates	Jedah

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.
" Dulwich, for Marseilles and Maryport.
" Umballi, for Antwerp.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
7	Clan Colquhoun	Liverpool
9	Clan Maclaren	Coast

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mattawa, left Port Said on the evening of the 9th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avola, left London on the morning of the 10th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Suez on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste left Kobe for Bombay on the 11th instant.

The N Y K steamer Kagoshima Maru left Moji for Shanghai to-day.

The same Co's steamer Colombo Maru, left Singapore to-day for Hongkong.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed Wagjee Bechar, 69 bales wool R Moloobhoy, 338 bales wool T Chimiandas, 14 bales wool D Gulabchund.

Australia s—322 bales Wool M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, 500 cwt myrabollams, Wagji Bechar; 19 bales Wool, K Balkison; 151 bales Wool, Ebjee Shewji, 70 bales gunny cuttings, P Bhimjee 56 bales Wool, Hirji Meeth and Co; 42 bales Wool, W and A Graham and Co; 60 bales Wool, A Chagla and Co; 88 bales Wool, M Ramjidas.

FOR HULL.

Cross by Hall s—2000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers; 7000 cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 206 cwt ingots J E Munnit, 1000 cwts cottonseed H Dewsey; 4000 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey, 2000 cwts cottonseed M Vulubdias, 2000 cwts cotton.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nenenfels s—1050 cwts castorseed, 400 cwt penngru, and 200 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, C E Sajan and Co; 110 bales cotton waste, and 165 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 402 cwts gingellyseed Jehangir Cama and Co; 999 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwt; Kajoo, G Madhawjee and Co; 2 pots rosa oil Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp P Bhimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbia and Co; 1500 tons Manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 400 cwt horns M Mahomed.

Baluchistan s—1320 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 400 cwt horns, E Mahomed; 3000 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co; 160 bales cotton waste, Nagsey Tamjee: 400 cwt horns, M Mahomed, 165 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co: 324 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 330 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 32 tons Manganese ore A Blascheck and Co; 261 bales hemp P Bhimji.

Chupra s—2000 cwts gingellyseed 600 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros; 1578 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 2 bales cotton, G Dosa and Co; 999 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwts myrabolloms G Madhowjee.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 1/2	=	unchanged
2 per cent. Rentes	95 1-4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 11/16	=	— 1/16
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 9/16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 15/16	=	"
2 months hence	32 15/16	=	"
Spot in New York	71 3/8	=	"
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-26	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20-55	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4-85 7/8	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8	" =	"
4 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/4	" =	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	" =	"
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	" =	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	5 3/8	=	
7 day market loans	5 1/2	=	+ 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 47 April-May
Yellow Cawnpore 46 1/2 + 1/4 April-May
Brown 54 + 1-4 Oct-Nov. buyers
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 2/4 + 3/4 Oct-Nov done.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 3/4.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	easier
East Indian	dull
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	5-90 — 26
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3-8 — 1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	nil
Futures closed	easier

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5-16	5-16	5-16
—15	—15	—16
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
5-19	5-22	5-24
—16	—15	—15
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5-27	5-29	5-31
—15	—15	—15

Receipts at U. S. Ports 68,000
Do. last year 80,000
Exports to Great Britain 7,000
Do. Continent 24,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10-10
Futures, month of Dec.	9-38—17
Do. month of March	9-65—14

Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 3/8—1/8
Futures, month of Dec.	9 41—16
Do. month of Jan	9 40—15
Tone at close	barely steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in London	16,000
Total visible supply	3,320,000
	+340,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	133,000
Total quantity in sight	4,110,000
	+490,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Week's sales	54,000
Total Sold on Speculation	2,000
Total Sold for Export	2,000
Total Forwarded to Consumers	86,000
Total Actual Exports	2,000
Total Week's Imports	126,000
Total Stock	326,000
Surats Stock	11,000
Afloat American	400,000
Do. Indian	2,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10 November.

Cotton	4,295	bales.
Wheat	21,686	cwts.
Linseed	3,277	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	644	"
Gingellyseed	30,170	"
Poppyseed	32	"
Groundnuts	338	"
Castorseed	1,134	"
Rice	6,618	"
Myrabollams	1,693	"
Cottonseed	3,163	"
Mowrasseed	976	"
Gram	1,214	"
Joowar	3,219	"
Maize	2	"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver bullion Rs. 21,21,836
Ex s s "Delhi" from Australia.

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

The cotton quotations have further declined in Liverpool and America due to increasing supplies. The quantity in sight is 590,000 bales more than in the preceding week, and the visible supply is 340,000 bales larger. Reuters telegrams inform us of the organisation of a big trust by the Southern Cotton Company for the purpose of holding and marketing cotton and maintaining a fair price. Another telegram informs us that the British Cotton Growing Association declare the Empire is capable of supplying the whole of Lancashire's wants. The question of a fair price is entirely a matter of supply and demand the average price of spot middling uplands in Liverpool during the past four seasons was as follows:

1902-03	5·54
1903-01	6·04
1904-05	4·85
1905-06	5·04

The lowest price was 3·63 on 27th January 1905, and the highest 8·96 on 2nd February 1904.

Our local market is quiet but steady at the decline as per Official quotations noted below. The business reported is on a moderate scale.

There is no change to record in the Rupee Paper quotations. The tone of the market is quiet.

Sterling exchange is firm and banks have raised their buying rates 1-32d.

The share bazaar is steady. The following are closing rates:

Petits	Rs. 3,560
Davids	" 442 1/2
Bank of Bombay	" 1,440

EXCHANGE.—Tone Firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/32d
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 19/32d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	171 1/2
Marcks 3 do. do.	140,1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	168
Shanghai 30 do. do.	230
Japan 30 do. do.	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	96·8
1st Settlement, 30th November	96·8

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	12th Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	11th Oct.	6 do.
Bank of Madras do.	18th Sept.	5 do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (By terms)	188	178	..	23 Jan.
Bengal, M G (By terms)	191	183	..	23 Nov
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	191	183	..	23 Jan.
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G	208	202	..	do
Khandeish (M-G)	203	196	..	do
Julgaum (M-G)	205	198	..	do
Khandwa (M.G.)	...	204	...	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	...	...	...	...
Karanja do (M-G)	209	203	..	do
Akola do (M-G)	...	...	...	...
Yeotmal (M.G.)	221	215	..	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	219	213	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	223	217	...	do
Broach (M.G.)	253	...	237	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	205	199	...	23 Jan.
S. Punjab	191	183	...	23 Nov
Do.	191	183	...	23 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	15,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·15	5·15	5·15
— 1	— 1	— 1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·18	5·21	5·23
— 1	— 1	— 1
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·26	5·28	5·30
— 1	— 1	— 1

BANK OF BOMBAY

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 3rd Nov. 1906, as compared with the statement of 10th Nov. 1906:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 3. Rs.	Nov. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	32,00,000	32,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	31,63,360	34,44,475
Public Deposits at Branches	45,28,702	39,12,713
Other Deposits	871,78,890	863,79,714
Post Bills	19,932	19,278
Sundries	21,13,462	21,82,916
	11,82,05,316	11,71,38,396
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,43,82,050	1,44,31,514
Other authorised Securities	36,33,930	36,33,930
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	76,50,122	85,10,404
Loans do. do.	2,35,36,986	238,34,986
Bills discounted and purchased	2,44,88,166	241,93,670
Dead Stock	3,36,122	3,35,879
Stamps and Stationery	2,839	2,760
Bullion	2,25,560	6,14,760
Balances with other Banks	8,18,050	10,80,998
Sundries	2,15,727	2,32,823
Cash	4,29,16,716	401,86,942
	11,82,05,316	11,71,38,396

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For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper fold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COBB—November 9, at Meerut, the wife of William Hey Cobb, C. S., of a son.

LEWIS—October 20, at "Norfolk Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of G. E. W. Lewis, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRIFFITH—November, 6, at Corsley, Kotagiri, Nilgiri Is, Ralph Thomas Hotchkin Griffiths, M. A., C. I. E., eldest son of the late Rev. R. Griffith, of Corsley, Wilts, and late Director of Public Instruction, North-West Provinces and Oudh, aged 80.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6 m.; Sun sets, 5h. 23m.; High water, 8-32m., 9-14a.; Low water, 2-18m., 2-55a.

RASH COACHMAN.—Ganoo Tookaram, a Hindu coachman, in the service of Mr. J. C. R. Norbat, was driving his master along the Queen's Road in a victoria on Saturday evening. As the horse went slow, Mr. Norbat struck the animal with his whip, when it shied and threw the vehicle in a drain close by. The victoria was broken to pieces but its occupants escaped uninjured.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry., Vol. String band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Washington Post		J P Sousa
Overture	Macbeth		J L Hatton
Gavotte	Fantasies im Brome		Rathebeller
			"Steinmann"
Grand Selection	Il Bravo		Marcadante
Two Steps	Laughing Water		W Hager
Grand Selection	Erin		H Basquit
Characteristic Piece	Virginia Skedaddle		Rosenfeld

FALL FROM A TRAM-CAR.—Mr. Arthur Owers, a Eurasian, aged twenty-five, was seized with an epileptic fit, yesterday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, while alighting from a tram-car at the Victoria Terminus, where he works as a ticket-collector. He fell on the ground and the foot-board of the car came heavily in contact with his head, giving him a nasty cut just over his left eye. He quickly became unconscious and his white uniform was stained with blood and besmeared with mud. Mr. F. Downes, of the Loco Department of the G. I. P. Railway, who was then passing by in a gharry, picked him up and removed him, in company with a policeman, to the G. T. Hospital where he soon recovered.

ALLEGED CRUEL HUSBAND.—Information has been received by the Police that a "Ghati" woman, named Suttubai, aged 22, residing at Gilder Street, had died on Sunday evening from the effects of a beating given her in the morning by her husband, one Punja Bhewa, a cartwallah. From enquiries it appeared to the police that the deceased was faithless to her husband, and that he found her missing from his room the previous night. He found her again in the morning, when she could give him no satisfactory explanation of her absence from home. Becoming angry, her husband beat her about the body with his bullock whip. Deceased remained unconscious the whole day and died at about 4-30 p. m. on Sunday. The Coroner's inquest on the deceased stands adjourned.

A GRAIN MERCHANT'S COMPLAINT.—The police were informed by Mr. Veerji Hemraj, of the firm of Messrs. Veerji Hemraj and Company, grain-merchants, at Clive Road, that on the 7th instant one Bansidhar Shivprasad, of the firm of Messrs. Bansidhar Shivprasad and Co., grain-merchants, of Kalbadevi Road, came to his shop, and asked for an advance of Rs. 1,500, against goods which he expected shortly to arrive from up-country, the railway receipt for which he promised to send the same evening. Complainant paid him the amount and sent one of his servants to Bansiprasad's place to fetch the railway receipt, but Bansiprasad said that the receipt had not been received. Later on he went again to the complainant's shop and said that a railway receipt for 328 bags of linseed had arrived, and that he would send it to him in the evening if he was paid a further sum of Rs. 1,500, against the goods which were worth Rs. 4,500. Believing him, the complainant paid him the further sum of money asked for. Subsequently the complainant went to Bansiprasad's shop, where he could find no trace of him. He enquired of his moonim about the railway receipt, when the latter replied that he had no knowledge of it. Bansiparasad is being sought for by the police. The two firms had been dealing with each other for the past seven years.

DEATH OF WIDOW UNDER STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCES.

IN the Kamatipura morgue, yesterday evening, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry relative to the death at Kamlabai Ramrao Ajinkia, aged 26, a well-to-do Hindoo widow, residing opposite to the Portuguese Chapel, Girgaum Road, who died on the 7th instant. Sub-Inspector Guider was in charge of the case. Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, assisted by Superintendent O'Keeffe, of the "D" Police Division, appeared to lead the evidence on behalf of the Police. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for Balabhoy Ramrao Kothare and his family. Deceased was found in the night, to have been breathing heavily at 11 p.m. Dr. K. N. Gokhle, L. M. and S., was called; and when serious symptoms developed, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, M. D., was called. There was a consultation, and the Doctors gave a joint certificate, stating, that the deceased woman "had a sudden apoplectic fit at 11 p.m., resulting in coma, and death, at 12 midnight." The importance the case had assumed by owing to a report made to the Police that it was a suspicious case of death, due to carbolic acid poisoning. On the 8th, Dr. Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner and Police, made a *post-mortem*, and found that the deceased had died of carbolic acid poisoning. An inquest was held, and it was adjourned for further investigation. In his evidence yesterday, Dr. Gokhle said that he concurred in the suggestion made by Dr. Deshmukh, who was his senior, that death was due to apoplexy. The stentorous breathing of the patient, her being unconscious, absence about the mouth of corrosive poison, the suddenness of the symptoms, led him to acquiesce in Dr. Deshmukh's opinion that rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain, or brittleness of arteries, might have caused apoplexy. He asked about a carbolic acid bottle produced before him. He was informed that it had been brought into the house during her father's life time, for washing or some such purposes. Dr. Powell's opinion was read to the witness that deceased had died of carbolic acid poisoning; her stomach was eroded. Witness said, he could not say death was due to carbolic acid: witness had no experience of carbolic acid poison cases. Deceased did not smell of carbolic acid. Witness agreed with Dr. Barry's opinion, expressed in the gentleman's "Legal Medicine" that almost all cases of poisoning by this acid were of suicidal or accidental origin. Witness was further examined by the Coroner, Mr. Sloane and Mr. Setalvad, and further inquiry was adjourned.

BOGUS TRANSACTIONS.

Duped by a Bania.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Amratlal Khushaldas, a Hindu, stood charged with cheating in respect of three sums of money to aggregate Rs. 1,500, belonging to three different persons. Mr. Chunilal Setalwad, barrister, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that accused had announced that he was a merchant and had several branches of business in different towns of India. He wanted agents for his branch offices and three persons who offered themselves for the places were accepted. They were Horumsji Ardeshir Kandavala, Dossabhai Merwanji Banaji and Bhagwanji Girdharlal. The accused received Rs. 700, Rs. 500 and Rs. 500 from them, respectively, on 25th May, 9th August, and 17th July, as security for the office of trust to which they were to be employed. These three persons were despatched by different trains to Khandwa, Madras, &c., the accused being present on the platform to present them with flowers and give letters of recommendation. These men, when they reached their destination, found out that accused had cheated them. He had no branch offices at those places; the addresses of the letters of recommendation were imaginary. They hurried back to Bombay and tried to find out the accused. The Police were informed and Inspector Coxen succeeded in arresting the accused who was placed before the Magistrate and prosecuted. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him on the first count to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 700 or in the alternative to a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment; on the second count to 12 months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 300 with the alternative of 4 months, and on the third count, to 15 months and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default of the payment of the fine to a further term of 5 months' rigorous imprisonment. The amounts of the fines, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the respective complainants, as compensation.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 12.

Two games were played simultaneously this evening. In the second round of the tournament between the 93rd Highlanders who beat the Grant Medical College met the Poona Volunteers who drew a bye. It was a tight match from beginning to end; both the teams held a blank sheet in the first half, and three minutes before the finish the 93rd scored two goals in succession while the Volunteers stood *nil*.

The Bombay Customs played the R. F. A., Kirkee. In the first half the Customs outplayed their opponents and ran up four goals to love. In the second half the game was far more spirited and the R. F. A., met the attack of the Customs with admirable resolution with the result that neither side netted the ball, Scores:—Customs 4

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SERGES.

A rather lighter material than Broadcloth, but just as durable. Usually stocked in Green, Black, Blue, Brown, Khaki, Scarlet. etc. at prices ranging from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3 per yard 54 inches wide.

DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS

will be found equal to any and to wear longer than most without getting threadbare.

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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DIAS SIDICK & CO.

(UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.)

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Perfection of Fit.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed correspondence invited.

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A REMEDY.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1906.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

It is doubtful if any Governor-General of India ever travelled so far and said so little as Lord Minto. If "Silence is Golden" be his Excellency's motto, he has lived well up to it. Of his predecessor, it was said—not wholly without justification—that wherever he found one stone higher than another he mounted it and delivered an oration. The contrast must have struck those Chiefs who had welcomed Lord Curzon, in the years gone by, and who now joined in a cordial greeting to his successor. The Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Beyla, the Khans and the Maliks and Sirdars of Baluchistan were present in April 1900 in the very same hall at Quetta where Lord Minto met them in October 1906. And they listened to speeches on both occasions—speeches which were identical in sentiment and in effect, but wonderfully different in words. Lord Curzon's was an oratorical display, Lord Minto's a plain expression of appreciation of the manner in which Baluchistan had been administered. There was another difference—Lord Curzon eulogised the British Agents ; Lord Minto, the Native Chiefs. Neither Viceroy spoke in the language of the country, Both deliverances had perforce to be filtered through an interpreter, and we are inclined to think that in the process, the utterances of Lord Minto suffered least. For the interpreter had a difficult task in rendering down Lord Curzon's flowers of speech into plain language—Lord Minto's observations were such as a Seventh Standard School-boy could have handled. Yet there was more in them to give pleasure to the persons addressed than in the polished periods and rounded sentences of his predecessor. Lord Curzon too told them of himself and his travels. Lord Minto congratulated the Chiefs and Sirdars on the fact that during the time of his Viceroyalty the history of Baluchistan had not been undisturbed by incidents of grave importance and that the province under the sympathetic administration of its Chief and his subordinate officers had enjoyed a continuance of that era of peace and prosperity which was inaugurated by Sir Robert Sandeman thirty years ago—for which he thanked them. His Excellency complimented the Khan of Kalat on the improvement in the administration of his State and expressed the hope that His Highness would persevere in the course he had adopted. He congratulated His Highness on the progress of the silk industry in the State and had then a kindly word for the Nizam Mir Mehrulla Khan, for the Zhob Levy Corps, the Bugti and Marri Chiefs, expressions of sympathy for the families of the late Nawab Bandul, the Khan of Zhob and the Sirdar Mehrab Khan Dourki. And the Khans and Maliks and Sirdars of Baluchistan dispersed in this full understanding of all that had been said to them, gratified by His Excellency's appreciation of their work and determined to continue their efforts for the good of their people and of their States as well as of the Empire.

Among these, more or less, savage tribesmen occasional trouble is inevitable. But they are becoming less frequent, and Lord Minto wisely took the opportunity to refer to the subject in connection with the forthcoming visit of the Amir. The Northern Frontier of Baluchistan has not unfrequently been disturbed by border raids and owing to a want of co-operation between our Officers and the Afghan Officials, the settlement of such cases has been a matter of some difficulty. His Excellency commented on the eminently satisfactory position of our relations with His Highness the Amir, whose acceptance of our invitation to India he regards as a signal proof that there is good ground for hope that the present state of affairs on the border may be materially altered for the better, and Lord Minto entertains the belief that the visit of His Highness to India will result, not only in a satisfactory decrease in the number of such border cases and the more certain punishment of the offenders, but also in the improvement of existing facilities for trade between India and Afghanistan to the mutual advantage of both countries—a matter in which the province of Baluchistan in specially interested. Lord Curzon's remarks regarding Afghanistan were not nearly so conciliatory and it was left to his successor, too, to congratulate the tribesmen on the settlement of their ancient disputes and that they now find other means than bloodshed of deciding such differences as most unavoidably occur. On his journey the Viceroy did not pause to dilate on the vast progress which has been made in irrigation in the Punjab, though he travelled from Mansurwadi to Khanki along the canal and inspected the canal headquarters. It was left to our correspondent to point out that he passed though rolling plains covered with crops of maize and oilseeds, millet and cotton and by huge stacks of grain ready for exportation—the yield of land that but a few years ago was a wilderness. His Excellency gave no public utterances to his views, but we have reason to know that he otherwise manifested the delight to be expected of a keen agriculturist at the sight of the bounteous crops the desert had been forced to yield, and his admiration of the numberless splendid horses which have been bred for Remount purposes for the Indian Army. Perhaps, had his Excellency made some observations on the proposed benefit of irrigation and the enormous sums of money that have been laid out —with profit to the State as well as to the benefit of the agriculturist—it would have served to allay the growing tendency of superficial students and critics of Indian Administration to misrepresent facts. Still it was not necessary for him to talk. What was more to the point was that his Excellency should visit these tracts and see for himself the enormous good that Government's irrigation policy has affected and how much remains to be done.

At Srinagar, whilst His Excellency opened the experimental farm, Lady Minto visited the hospitals. And the Viceroy gave some practical advice on the subject of horse-breeding, based on his Canadian experiences, to the Maharaja, urging him to avoid sacrificing quality and breed to mere size. On another occasion his Excellency seems to have grown reminiscent, namely, when among the snowy hills and chenar trees which recalled other scenes of his active life, but it was in replying to the remarks of the Maharaja of Kashmir that he undoubtedly made the speech of the tour. His Highness expressed his gratification that "His Excellency's visit afforded him the opportunity, so devoutly wished for, of approaching His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor through his august representative and assuring His Majesty of the ties of the most unflinching devotion and steadfast loyalty which bind me to the Throne of Great Britain." He was at the same time proud because he felt that to Kashmir had been awarded the distinction of being selected as the State which should be the first to receive a visit from his Excellency after his assuming charge of his high office. Moreover His Highness remarked that he "took it as a marked indication of kindly consideration that he had been favoured with a Resident of eminent abilities and world-wide reputation in the person of his honoured friend and well wisher, Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, whose valuable advice and sympathy have already proved and will, I hope, for a long time yet to come be of immense benefit to me in the work of administration." In reply His Excellency bore testimony to the able interest and care His Highness is bestowing on the Government of the State and in the welfare of its people. His Excellency gave the Maharaja credit for the excellent condition of his troops and the manly conditions of those industries which the State fosters. He also testified the opportunity he had had of making himself acquainted with that village government which is practically the foundation of Kashmiri administration and which may probably not be without its effect on the further development of the village system in India. Kashmir is setting a wholesome exam... many another State in the Indian Empire, and this fact is doubtless in large measure due to the influence of Sir Francis Younghusband which has continued, just as loyally and untiringly, to exercise for the public weal since Mr. Brodrick so relentlessly overhauled the Treaty he concluded with Tibet, as before that much-to-be regretted incident.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE need for the furtherance of technical education in the big cities of India is too well known to need special reference, but the facilities obtaining for technical education are so small as to be almost non-existent. Bombay possesses one or two institutions which teach these things necessary to the man who is engaging in a technical trade or profession, but the provision of schools is, out of all proportion, too small for the population. From time to time are heard complaints that Government service is open only to Hindus and that others are debarred by the unwritten rules which the Babu has added to his daily official life. But there are many modes of life preferable to a subordinate Government chair, modes which offer greater prizes and greater interest. Yet these are barred to the majority because there is no way of obtaining the necessary training. It is for these that technical training is necessary. The position is of course far different in England, but it possesses certain similar points and while much that is adopted at home must be discarded, there remains a very firm ground-work on which to build. In the first place, earning a living commences more early in life in given classes at Home than in corresponding classes in India. Therefore the necessary instruction cannot be given in the day. This has been found a point for consideration in England and it is impossible to over-estimate the interest and importance of the functions fulfilled by evening schools and classes. Looking at them from the English point of view it is in those institutions, if anywhere, that the great bulk of our wage-earners must receive that further training, without which the seeds of knowledge, sown in their minds during the period of attendance at the primary school, can never come to maturity. The youth who does not follow up his education immediately on becoming a wage-earner is doomed to hopeless mediocrity. Moreover, the variety of the problems presented in the organisation of evening schools are such as may well fascinate the keenest educational thinker. If it is necessary, under such circumstances, that education should be carried on without a break, how much more necessary is it under the conditions which prevail in India ? Here industries are crying out for trained men and crying in vain. It is impossible to fill all technical posts of the middle order with trained Englishmen and it is undesirable that every post should be given to natives. Between the two there is the great class of Eurasians who often seem content with the enervating existence of clerkdom. The institutions for technical instruction which exist find that there is no lack of employment for their pupils and it is extraordinary that so few are ready to avail themselves of the advantage of a life, a little more hard, perhaps, but preferable in almost every way to that of the clerk and offering greater possibilities. With its mill, electrical and other industries, Bombay is an enormous field for the trained mechanic and, with the industrial awakening of other towns, the field is ever growing larger, so that Bombay has fewer more pressing needs in educational matters than the provision of adequate means of proper technical training which may well be fostered as much by private enterprise as by official efforts.

BABU LOQUACITY.

THE Calcutta Corporation some time ago passed a resolution limiting the speeches of its members to ten minutes in a debate and fifteen in proposing a motion. It is not sought to deny the statement that the adoption of this rule did not facilitate business. But it did not afford the loquacious Babu members the opportunities they desired of making speeches which were exhausting as well as exhaustive. They determined to have the offensive regulation rescinded and made an effort in that direction at the last meeting of the Corporation. Our amiable friend Mr. A. C. Bannerjee loomed large in the debate. "There," he said, "is a conspiracy of signs with regard to this amendment so far as my friends over there who represent the Chamber, the Trade and Executive are concerned. Perhaps they think they will best serve the cause by sitting quiet and not discussing a highly unrighteous matter." Mr. Banerjee faced round on the benches occupied by the Europeans and defiantly burst out "This rule is purely for the purpose of the European members of the Corporation. These gentlemen have no permanent, abiding interest in the country. They want to rush things through their own way. They have a big majority by the help of the Executive and they can do what they like and get anything passed they like and it is time someone spoke candidly and frankly, and they want to get away to their engagements as soon as possible." Again, he urged that "the European Commissioners had no permanent or abiding interest in the country. They came here to make as much money as possible within the shortest possible time. They are here merely as birds of passage. They came to shake the Pagoda Tree and, like veritable soldiers of fortune, left the country as fast as they could after gathering all the gold they could get. The other Commissioners had a permanent interest in the welfare of the land, for they lived and died here and their children's children until remote generations would do the same. It was absurd to compare their interests in the country with those of the Indian Commissioners." Remarkably civil the European members kept even when other members followed suit. Mr. Tremearne waxed wrath and casually observed that the Europeans did not make the money out of the Corporation that their colleagues did, a remark which made Babu members wild with indignation. In the end, however, the majority refused to extend the time limit. Thus, although Bombay may have something to learn from Calcutta as to the method of doing away with long speeches, it can teach them much in the way of good manners.

OXFORD'S POET "VICE."

Now that Oxford's Michaelmas term is in full swing, and "tubbing" on Cherwell's leaf-strewn water under the walls of moss-grown Maud'lan the afternoon occupation of the hopeful "fresher," old Oxford men will be gratified to learn that Mr. Warren, the popular President of Magdalen this last twenty years, is the new "Vice". It must come as something of a shock to old Oxonians revisiting their Alma Mater during Mr. Warren's term of office to see the bedels of Art, Medicine, Law, etc., armed with their silver pokers, escorting a don in a bob-tailed morning coat and a masher collar. True, we have seen the same ourselves in the days when Sir William Anson was Vice-Chancellor seven or eight years ago, but it is not a frequent occurrence, and most of the Vice-Chancellors within living memory have been clergymen. But what Mr. Warren lacks in the veneer of the Church he makes up with the halo of poesy ; and incidentally it may be mentioned that as Mr. Warren's muse did not manifest itself—at least not in book-form—until he had been several years resident within the precincts of Addison's college it is reasonable to surmise that the President's genius received its impetus from the hallowed and poetic associations of the venerable foundation of which he is the distinguished head. For it is scarcely conceivable that there exists in any part of the world a spot of earth which would give greater soul to the budding muse than Magdalen's noble pile. Its winding water-walks, rustic bridges, and verdant meadows ; its crumbling towers and creeper-covered walls : its monastic cloister and mystic carvings ; its forty deer browsing within its leafy glades; its memories of princes, pro-consuls, poets, physicians and prelates ; and over all its atmosphere of venerable antiquity make it the natural Home of Poesy. Surely there should be no happier man on earth than the poet President of Magdalen !

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Oriental" with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. extra steamer "Arcadia" left Aden yesterday morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday the 17th instant.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Olympia" Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on Sunday the 11th instant.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Britannia" outward bound left Suez on Saturday the 10th instant, and is expected to arrive on the 23rd instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 20th October 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 143,446 mds. with a decrease of Rs. 16,490 in the earnings.

IT is to Lord Rosebery that we are indebted for the most modern definition of memory, the *Bystander* says. "What is memory ?" said a friend one day to him. "Memory," replied his lordship, "is the feeling that steals over us when we listen to our friends' original stories."

MESSRS. JESSOP and Appleby Brothers, Limited, of Leicester and London, are supplying the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with the electric plant required for driving the cranes in the Parel Workshops. The installation includes a boiler, engine dynamo, and generator switchboard. It is possible that the steam and exhaust pipes may also be sent out from England by the same firm.

IN some stories of Ristori in the *Morning Post* it is related that the French dramatist Legouve asked her to take the role of Medee in his play of that name. Rachel had thrown up the piece, because, as she said, she could not express maternal tenderness. Ristori's reply was, "I cannot take the part of a woman who kills her children. I cannot identify myself with such a horrible creation." But Legouve begged her to play the part, and she did so. "I only made semblance of killing the children. I raised the dagger, a crowd of supers drew round, and when they dispersed the children were lying dead.

A SRINAGAR Correspondent writes :—"The duck continue to come in their myriads ; and geese also ; the latter are only to look at from afar being abnormally cautious. I agree with the complaints that birds of passage require no protection. The license hits everyone all round, not only the European, who scarcely gets a fortnight's shooting, but also the native, who in his way is fond of sport and entitled to it. There are duck enough and to spare for everyone and *jheels* without number and no possible harm could be done by abolishing the license. To ask the ordinary native to pay Rs. 20 for a license is rather hard on him."

FROM the *Cooleemee Banner*, of North Carolina:—Miss Jennie Jones and Bob Henry were married at the Jones mansion the other night. The bride is the daughter of our constable, Jones, who made a good officer and will undoubtedly be re-elected next spring. He offers a fine horse for sale The groom runs a grocery store on Main Street, and is a good patron of our advertising columns, and has a good line of bargains All the summer he paid two cents more for butter than any other store in town. The happy couple left on the ten o'clock train for Milwaukee, to visit the bride's uncle, who is reported to have lots of money and Bright's disease. Bob certainly has an eye for business.

THERE was a report in circulation last evening to the effect that the Telephone linesmen had gone on strike, and a fear was entertained of an interruption of telephonic service in the city. On enquiry at the head office, we learned that, properly speaking, there was no strike whatever, neither on the part of the operators nor the linesmen. Some of the latter, who are native coolies or labourers who put up or alter the wires in the streets, had sent a petition for increase of wages to the General Manager, which was refused ; and the men had, thereupon, sent a month's notice to leave the service. The notice expired yesterday when the men stopped work. The General Manager was quite prepared for this contingency occurring, and there is not the least ground for supposing that it will affect the working of the Telephone Service.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]*

OUR SHORT STORY.

THE REFORM CAMPAIGN IN MERRIWEATHER COUNTY,

BY

MAX ADELER

(*Author of "Out of the Hurly-Burly," &c.*)

"I have no objection," (writes William Percival Latimer to me from a remote mining camp in Mexico) "to giving to you the whole story of my unfortunate experience as a participant in the Reform campaign in Merri-weather County. My fate may perhaps serve as warning to others, and, at any rate, I am entitled to have my version of this painful, and, in one sense shameful, case presented to the public.

"You have known me for many years. I need not tell you that I have never participated in nor had any taste for public affairs. I have had no acquaintance with politics but in a general way. I have not coveted office. I am a quiet, retiring, I fear shy, man, used to devoting my time to my work in the Rubicon National Bank, to my Church, my family and my somewhat narrow social duties. I have never been able to speak while upon my feet excepting before my Bible class and at the ordinary Church meetings, and I shrink so much from publicity that I have always felt a kind of nervous shock if my name happened to appear in a newspaper.

"When the reform movement was begun in Merriweather County, McWhirr, the County Chairman, came to me and informed me that the Colonel, who really directed the affairs of the Reform party, insisted that I should be placed upon the ticket as candidate for the position of Supervisor of Fences and Telegraph Poles. He said that the Colonel, who was to be the nominee for Sheriff, would represent brains whilst I would represent respectability. I indicated to McWhirr that there was but half a compliment, and that of a cloudy character, imbedded in this proposition, and then I said that the Colonel, with his record and reputation, seemed to me to be a queer personage to direct a Reform campaign.

"McWhirr said that the Colonel had been thoroughly reformed before he was permitted to engage in the movement ; that he was a changed man. 'The fundamental principle of fair play,' continued McWhirr, 'is that repentance must be accepted as obliterating the past,' and the Colonel's very familiarity with the evil practices of politicians made his services invaluable to reformers who were proposing to defeat the politicians. 'Would you shut the gates of mercy upon a penitent sinner ?' he asked, and when I said that I should hesitate to engage in such a proceeding, he answered, 'Very well, then, give the Colonel a chance. We put him to the front as a practical politician who knows all the tricks of the business and who will give to the sacred cause of reform the advantage of his vast and diversified experience.'

"When I urged that I did not want any public office and indeed could not accept this particular place if I should be elected, McWhirr assured me that I need not worry about that. 'It is a part of our scheme,' he said, 'to defeat you. The Colonel's plans work out that way. He's as level-headed as they make 'em, I tell you Far-sighted and keen. That man's just a wonder.'

"Then, of course, I insisted that I could not perceive how the sacred cause of reform was to be promoted by defeat of the reform candidates, but McWhirr said : 'That's because you've never been in politics. It's the Colonel's game. If you want subtility there you have it. That man is deep. You don't want to be elected ? Very well. The Colonel puts you up, knocks you down, and with you as the sacrifice sweeps all the rest of the ticket to glorious victory.'

"Well, you can believe that this kind of talk did not go far to reassure me, but McWhirr stayed for an hour or more and talked and argued. At last he half-convinced me that the very foundations of the Republic were undermined and that if I wouldn't consent to run on the reform ticket for the Supervisorship of Fences and Telegraph Poles our institutions would totter to their ruin and the whole sacred heritage of the Fathers would be swept to irretrievable destruction. You know the result. I was weak enough to yield and to consent that my name should be placed upon the Reform ticket.

"My misgivings were to some extent removed by my wife who, when McWhirr had gone back to report to the Colonel, assured me that I had done my duty. 'You had no right,' she said, 'to refuse such a nomination. It is the duty of every citizen to try to serve his country. Your fellow citizens summon you to their service ; and, like Cincinnatus of old, you relinquish the handles of your plough and obey the call.'

"Poor woman ! She meant well by that allusion to Cincinnatus, and I must say that it comforted and encouraged me, to some extent, but Cincinnatus, I am nearly certain (I don't remember the particulars of his entire case), never ran on the same ticket with a man like the Colonel.

"The Colonel began the Campaign with vigor. On the night of the day of the adjournment of the Convention he had the brass band from Angel Bluffs up to serenade me. The band paraded all about Rubicon, playing in a most vehement manner. McWhirr, who called on me early, said I ought to have refreshments of some kind on my front-porch for the visitors ; and so, when the band had played until every one of my neighbours had become the malevolent enemy of the reform movement, Mrs. Latimer invited the musicians to partake of ice cream and cake. It was clear enough that there was disappointment at the nature of the refreshments, and the snare-drummer was openly ribald. I suspect him of connection with the disappearance of two of our spoons.

"The fat German who played the saxophone drew me into the hallway and told me plainly that the cause of reform was lost if ice cream was as far as my moral principles would permit me to go. Then he asked me to go with him into the library where, after closing the door and pulling down the window shades, he whispered that he recognized me. I said to him that I did not understand him ; and he then said he knew my real name was Obermann, that I was a native of Eichenberg, Germany, where I still owed four dollars to his father, a shoemaker in that town. He said I had fled to avoid military service and to cover my tracks in some transactions of a shady nature, but that he would not give me away because he had left Germany under queer circumstances himself, and two dollars and a quarter would close his lips for ever.

"Then the band stood out in the front grassplot and played, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," the German saxophone player staring fixedly at me and winking at me whenever he came to a minim rest. The band could be heard all through the night in various parts of Rubicon extinguishing the enthusiasm for reform by original and reckless interpretation of popular selections, and I understood that it reached Angel Bluffs at dawn in a condition of exhaustion and semi-inebriation.

"McWhirr said, when he met me at the bank, that he feared the thing had not been a large success : that ice cream was hardly the right material for imparting fervor to political enthusiasm and that my unfortunate manner had given offence to the snare-drummer, who controlled thirty-four votes in his precinct, I offered to resign, but McWhirr said : 'Not on your life ! the Colonel will fix that fellow.' Then McWhirr asked if I would not go over to Swisher's Corners on Wednesday evening to meet the O'Flaherty Club and give a chalktalk, something like those I give in my Bible Class. He thought if I could take for my subject the well known fact that the Regulars were trying to steal the Penitentiary for a Club House for the Young Men's Invincible Club I could strike a telling blow for the glorious cause. But I insisted upon refusal, because I never saw a man trying to steal a penitentiary and I could not imagine how to draw such an institution on a blackboard.

"I pass over many painful things. I looked for them, of course, but I hardly thought the Susanville Times would be so indecent as to suggest that I gave my baby ipecac. To check its apetite. It cut me to the heart. The Rubicon Post had always been a favourite in my family and I used it whenever we wished to advertise for a hired girl. It was, therefore, with feelings of indignation and dismay that I found in it one morning a cartoon representing me as a monkey, with a horrible grin upon my face, hanging by a long curly tail from the limb of a tree while I tossed cocoanuts down to the Colonel. I hid the paper from my wife to save her from pain, but when the children came home to lunch I felt that they had seen it. My oldest boy looked queerly at me all through the meal, laughing in a strange way from time to time, and at last his manner became so disrespectful and set such a bad example to his younger brothers that I called him out into the pantry, cuffed him severely and sent him off to his grandmother's to stay for a week.

"Much is to be said for a free press, I know, but it seems to me that many of the newspapers are mere instruments for debauching the public conscience. There would be a censorship, if I had my way. It is little less than an outrage for a man who is trying to do his duty in very much the same way in which Cincinnatus did his, to be exposed to obloquy by being represented in print as a grotesque wild animal.

"Of the delegations that visited me to obtain a definition of my principles upon various subjects, I shall not attempt to speak at length. I may, however, allude to the embarrassment to which I was subjected by the Committee sent to see me by the Vegetarian Society of Honey Creek. Without committing myself in set terms to the doctrine of the rejection of all animal food, I spoke in language of warm eulogy of the well-known refining effect of vegitable food upon the physical system and I even went so far as to intimate that the slaughter of spring lambs had always been an incident that appealed strongly to my tenderest feelings.

"Some of the members of the Committee seemed to consider me sound, if I could judge by the smiles upon their faces, but the Chairman looked sternly at me and, with the air of a man who is not to be deceived by soft words, demanded if I ranged myself with the Undergrounds or the Abovegrounds ?

"In casting about for an explanation of his meaning, I learned from the whispers of a friendly member of the delegation that the Vegetarians who favour potatoes and other subterranean products are regarded with scorn and hatred by the Vegetarians who approve only of tomatoes and peas. The theory I think is that the vegetables of the subsoil appeal only to the lower nature, while those that grow in the sunshine tend to make men more spiritual. It was a dilemma, for how could I tell which theory found favour in Honey Creek ? So I tried to compromise the matter by dwelling at some length upon the uplifting influence of celery, which, I believe, is first grown in the air and then buried in the soil.

"But the Chairman saw through the attempt, and shaking his forefinger at me said plainly that I was evading the question and that the Committee would report against me. Talk, he said, was useless in face of the fact that he had seen the butcher carrying a sirloin steak into my kitchen as the Committee came through my front gate. Honey Creek, he declared, as he put on his hat and headed the delegation towards the door, would know how to deal at the polls with a candidate who added duplicity to ferocious thirst for the blood of inoffensive beasts 'whose lives, I want to tell you,' he said, nodding his head at me in a menacing manner, 'are just as precious as yours.'

"The next evening I had a visit from a delegation representing the Anti-Virus Association of Polo. The purpose of the coming of these gentlemen was to ascertain if I favoured compulsory vaccination. Really, you know, I had given no thought at all to the subject, and I cared nothing about it, one way or another. 'Because, if you do,' said the Chairman, who watched me narrowly while I silently reflected upon his question, quite uncertain how to frame a judicious answer, 'we demand to know if you are or are not prepared to insist upon vaccine material direct from the cow ?'

"This was even more perplexing and so, at length, I said that as a matter of fact I had never examined the authorities upon the matter and must confess my inability to reach thoroughly sound conclusions, For one thing, I was not aware of the precise relation of the cow to the operation of vaccination, if but the direct-from-the-cow plan was upon the whole thought by trained scientific minds to be the safest and best, why, of course, I was willing to commit myself unreservedly to it.

"The Chairman said that he was prepared, in dealing with a politician, to have an attempt at shuffling, but as an educated man I certainly knew that the word vaccination was derived from *Vaccinus*, a cow, showing the closest possible relation of the two things, and he gave me warning now that the Anti-Virus Association of Polo was ready to pour money into Merriweather County to defeat any candidate whose views upon this vitally important subject were of a questionable character—and, in his opinion, mine were.

"When I asked him if he would be good enough to explain to me what this matter has to do with the duties of a Supervisor of Fences and Telegraph Poles, he answered, quite rudely : 'It has a heap to do with it. Don't cows break down fences and rub themselves against telegraph poles ? We'll show you over at Polo, when the votes are counted, what it has to do with it.'

"As the delegation began to withdraw I thought to restore good feeling and to close the incident happily by mentioning that I did not care for the office ; but, as Mrs. Latimer had very felicitously suggested, I had consented at the urgent solicitation of my countrymen to act along the lines of the well-known historical precedent established by Cincinnatus.

"But the Chairman, turning upon me fiercely, said that what was done in Cincinnati was one thing and what was done in Merriweather County was another thing. He spoke for nothing but Polo and cow virus, and he meant just what he said.

"Then he slammed the front door and a moment later closed the front gate with even greater violence.

"McWhirr walked home from the post office with me on the next afternoon and seemed much depressed. He said, 'If you go on this way, you'll wreck the whole thing. I count Polo and Honey Creek as good as lost after the way I hear you handled those two delegations yesterday. Of course they are cranks, but they have votes, and if you only could show some little versatility in adapting yourself to the vagaries of these people ! Have you no acquaintance with human nature ?"

"But,' I said to him, 'why not let it go to wreck? That's what we want. You said yourself you wanted me to be defeated.'

"'Now look here, Latimer,' he said angrily, 'you're a candidate in the hands of the Colonel, and if you meddle with his plans and try to play politics on your own account the first thing you know you'll be in the worst kind of trouble. Mind what I tell you. I wish we had never put you up,' I said I wished so too.

"The Colonel says if he had it to do over again he'd give you the go-by and nominate an old settler. The old settlers are getting restless because they're not recognized. I wish to gracious you were one, or else a wiser man.' I was about to offer a dismal sort of pleasantry to the effect that it was not for a man at my time of life even to begin to try to become an old settler, but McWhirr brushed it aside in a disagreeable manner and said he would send Moriarty up to see me to-morrow evening to give me some kind of drill in practical politics, Moriarty, he assured me was past master in the business and perhaps even I could learn from him some of the elementary principles of the thing.

(To be concluded on Thursday.)

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THE London *Evening News* recently instituted a plebiscite as to the most popular writer of fiction and the result would seem to lend truth to the adage that the world knows little of its greatest men. Leaving out of account the illustrious dead, the names of the novelists who "headed the poll," were those of course of well-known writers, and their books doubtless are in perennial demand at free libraries and other institutions. But it is a significant fact that two writers whose books are known to have sold phenomenally, viz. Mrs Henry Wood and Mr. Nat Gould, were not included in any list. The truth is that the public which buys books is essentially a different public from that which borrows books. Mr. Nat Gould towers head and shoulders above any other writer upon Sport. His good humour, his consummate knowledge of the field and the course, and his dashing animal spirits have touched the hearts of the English people who love nothing so much as a real sportsman, and real sport: and thus it is that without self-advertisement Mr. Nat Gould's stories have reached the colossal sale of over five million copies. Five Million copies ! In future Mr. Nat Gould's new stories will be published solely by Mr. John Long ; and the public may rest content that each work will be well up to the mark of past successes.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

LORD ELGIN'S ATTITUDE.

Ordinance a Temporary Measure.

WORK FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The *Times*, referring to Lord Elgin's sympathetic reception of the Transvaal Deputation, points out that the Asiatic Ordinance is only temporary and cannot now be altered by Downing Street, seeing that the Transvaal is responsible. Government will shortly have to deal with the status of Indians in accordance with its own views. The *Times* fears however that the Colony will not heed the consequences beyond the limits of South Africa and dwells upon the injustice of the treatment of Indians and recommends the coming Colonial Conference to adjust the conflict which must sap the imperial patriotism which binds the Empire together.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

China's New Attitude.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has transmitted to Sir E. Grey a memorial signed by the Anglican Bishops in China protesting against Great Britain's Indian policy in respect to opium.

Sir E. Grey in his reply said he referred to Mr. Morley on the 31st May and added that no official communication had yet been received from the Chinese Government about the anti-opium edict or Government monopoly of opium.

KING HAAKON'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Arrival at Portsmouth.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The King and Queen of Norway have arrived at Portsmouth and proceed to Windsor on a State visit.

THE NEW HEBRIDES TREATY.

Australian Outcry.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The *Melbourne Age* referring to the New Hebrides Treaty says the Commonwealth has experienced humiliation and a rebuff likely to materially affect the future relations with the Imperial Government and more than ever determine us to withdraw our naval subsidy and attend to defence matters ourselves.

BRITISH COTTON GROWERS.

Imperial Policy Advocated

THE EMPIRE'S NEEDS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The British Cotton Growing Association appeals for funds to further their work and declares the Empire is capable of supplying the whole of Lancashire's wants.

LOAN FOR PERSIA.

Early Issue Probable.

INEFFECTIVE OPPOSITION MADE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

It is expected that the Anglo-Russian Loan contract with Persia will be signed shortly, despite the opposition of the Priesthood and the Popular Party.

[Russia and England have agreed to grant a new loan of £400,000 to the Persian people. In 1900 when the Russian loan of £2,400,000 was granted, it was stipulated that the Persian Government would not be able to contract a fresh loan without the permission of the Imperial Bank of Russia. Thus it is clear that the Russian Government has somewhat yielded in allowing Persia to contract a new loan, although a greater portion of the 1900 loan still remains unpaid.]

THE TURKISH CUSTOMS.

Three per cent Increase Granted.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The Porte has fully accepted the proposals of the Powers for a three per cent. increase in the Customs. Such complacency in unprecedented.

VESUVIUS AGAIN ACTIVE.

Serious Eruption Unlikely.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 12.

A panic has taken place in the district of Mount Vesuvius owing to an earthquake followed by detonations and rumblings.

Five men have been entombed in a mud avalanche.

Local experts declare that a renewal of the disturbance is not likely.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Supreme Command of the Next Manœuvres.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will have supreme command of the manœuvres in 1907.

CASE OF PLAGUE AT VENICE.

Imported from Indo-China.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The steamer "Calypso" has arrived at Venice from Indo-China with a suspected case of plague on board.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 11.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental," with the English Mails of the 2nd instant left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. "Victoria" left here for Colombo and Australia also at 9 p.m. to-day.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT THE CAPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The Boer leaders and the Natal Press minimise the importance of the Boer raid.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The Ferreira raid is generally regarded as unsupported filibustering.

REDUCTION IN GARRISON CONDEMNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

A special telegram, to the *Englishman* dated London November 11, states :—

A small posse of filibustering Boers, recently soldiers of fortune in German territory, have committed an armed outrage against the British Police Posts on the fringe of the great Bushman land Desert. The affair is not considered serious here beyond emphasizing the folly of reduction in the South African Garrison.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN TERROR.

Great Train Robbery in Poland.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STOLEN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

A bomb was thrown to-day at Moscow in the fashionable thoroughfare of Tverskaja against the Mayor M. Reinbot who escaped unhurt. A policeman shot the assassin dead.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The authorities in Southern Russia have suppressed the Electoral Committees with the object of bureaucratising the elections. The Governors are dismissing State Officials who refuse to leave the Constitutional Democratic Party.

A GRACEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Poona Racing men and Lady Minto.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Ernest J. Chard, the Honorary Secretary of the successful Concert got up by the racing fraternity of Western India, has received from Lady Minto the following letter from the Viceroy's Camp :—

KASHMIR, NOVEMBER 2.

Dear Sir,—Please accept my sincerest thanks for all the trouble you have been good enough to take in organizing an entertainment at Poona on behalf of the Endowment Fund of the Indian Nursing Association. I deeply appreciate your kind interest and am greatly obliged to you for the most substantial assistance received of Rs. 1,200 realized at the Cafe Chantant.

I should be much obliged to you if you would kindly convey my sincere thanks to every one connected with the entertainment and who so kindly gave their services, and also to the Firms, Officers and men who have so generously contributed to the Endowment Fund and so materially assisted the Association.—Believe me,—Yours truly,—MARY MINTO.

INDIAN METHODS.

Students Alleged Attempt to Steal Examination Papers.

A SMART TRAP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 12.

Towards the end of last month, one Gopalakrishnier and another Lackshmanier, students in Pachiyappa's school and the C. M. S. College, respectively, called on Mr. Plumbe, the Manager of the S. P. C. K. Press, the Printers and Publishers to the University of Madras, and asked him to let them have all the question papers for the ensuing Matriculation Examination. They explained to him that last year they had bribed C.A. Paterson, the Registrar of the Madras University with Rs.700, and obtained from him all the question papers set for the Matriculation Examination that year. But as he was away on leave now and they did not know Mr. Duncan, the acting incumbent, they had come to seek his (Mr. Plumbe's) assistance. Of course they would pay him, too, Rs. 700 or Rs. 800, or any reasonable amount he wanted. All he had to do for them in return was to purloin and give them the question papers this year. Mr. Plumbe, who was much taken aback at their audacious proposal, gave them no immediate answer, but told them to call again on a particular day.

Meanwhile he privately consulted Mr. Paterson, who just then happened to have returned from leave and resumed his duties. Acting under his advice he laid a trap for them. Accordingly he took Mr. Paterson home with him last Saturday morning and having concealed him in a room there, received the two Students who, after a few minutes talk handed Mr. Plumbe the sum of Rs. 800 in currency notes. Mr. Paterson thereupon quietly slipped out of the house and hastening to the Commissioner's Office sought the assistance of S. Bhavanandam Pillai, the Chief Inspector in the Intelligence Department. This officer with commendable promptitude applied to Mr W. E. Clarke, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Egmore, for a warrant and having obtained it, arrested the two students on a charge of abetment of theft. Later in the day the students were produced before Mr. Clarke who remanded them to the Lock-up till to-day, when the case against them will be enquired into.

Both the students are very respectably connected, one being the son of the Shrotriendar in the Nellore District, and the other of a well-to-do landholder.

THE MILITARY SUPPLY MEMBER.

Guest of the Madras Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 12.

The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C. B., R. A., Military Supply Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, arrived under the unusual salute this morning at Madras from Simla, *viâ*, Bombay. He drove directly to Government House and will remain there as the guest of the Governor until he leaves for Ootacamund tomorrow evening.

MR. NAPIER'S ASSAILANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, NOVEMBER 10.

Irshad Ali, who is being tried by Khan Saheb Jacob for the attempted murder of the District Magistrate, Mr. Napier, was convicted yesterday by Mr. Gadgil, Magistrate, for an assault on one Lala Bhaignath and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

TELEGRAPH TO BURMA.

Communication Restored.

We are informed that telegraphic communication with Burma *via* Assam has been restored and the acceptance of deferred telegrams for or from Burma accordingly may be resumed.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

OUTLOOK IN THE CONGO.

Belgians Waking Up.

DEEDS NOT WORDS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Lord Ripon's remarks regarding the Congo in his Guildhall speech, have impressed the Belgians, and the Press declares that Great Britain evidently expects deeds and not words.

King Leopold, although rheumatic, remains at Brussels until the opening of Parliament.

THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

Lunch with the British Resident.

VISIT TO H. H. THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER, 12.

His Royal Highness the Landgrave of Hesse and suite lunched with the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S.I., I.C.S., the British Resident, yesterday, and spent the afternoon at Golconda.

He exchanged visits with His Highness the Nizam, this morning.

MEMORIAL TO SIR B. FULLER.

Movement by the Assam Chambers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

At a Special Meeting held on Saturday at Narayanganj, the Chamber of Commerce of Eastern Bengal and Assam discussed the question of convening a meeting with the Surma Valley, Assam and Dooars branches of the Indian Tea Association and the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce in promoting a movement to provide a suitable memorial to Sir Bampfylde Fuller in recognition of his services as Lieutenant-Governor of the province. It was unanimously agreed that the Chamber should intimate its sympathy with the object mentioned and its readiness to cooperate with the other Corporations in the matter.

THE CALCUTTA PORT SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. H. Harvey's Resigns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. H. C. Harvey, the newly appointed Secretary to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, has unfortunately been in very bad health ever since he came out. So he has decided not to remain, and has resigned.

MR. DADABHAI NOWROJI'S PRESIDENTSHIP.

An Elective Committee Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

At the Committee Meeting held in connection with the forthcoming National Congress yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was elected President, and an Elective Committee composed of 25 members was formed with Dr. Rashbehari Ghose as President.

PLAGUE AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, NOVEMBER 8.

Since writing to you last, plague has been on the increase here and from the 4th to 7th the total mortality amounted to 57, twenty-five deaths being due to plague.

The Municipal authorities have erected huts at Adhewada, and these are given to the people free of charge. About half of the town people has left for the districts. Great precautions are being taken by the Municipal Authorities to prevent the plague from spreading further. The Administrator has now given permission for pilgrims to congregate on the hills of Shetrunza. About four thousand people have come down.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Culprits Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 12.

A daring robbery took place last night in the eastern portion of the town. Four armed Burmans entered a wealthy Burmese trader's house, and, after binding him and his family hand and foot and threatening to kill them, abstracted Rs. 2,000 and a considerable quantity of gold from an iron safe. They then tried to escape with their booty, but owing to the police being forewarned and forearmed they were all arrested and are in custody pending trial.

GLOBE-TROTTING WIZARD.

Remarkable Entertainment at the Town Hall.

A VERY remarkable entertainment was given last night at the Town Hall—an entertainment which for sheer "creepiness," it would be hard to beat. Professor Grossi, a telepathist, gave some amazing illustrations of the power of one mind over another. On the stage stood a lady, handsomely arrayed, and blindfolded. Monsieur Grossi, proceeding amongst his auditors, requested any person present to request the lady to perform some action. The nature of the act was whispered to the Professor who, with a wave of the hand wired the command to the lady on the stage through air apparently after the manner of a marconigram. Immediately the lady nervously left the stage, and proceeded to obey. In one case a pin was taken from one gentleman's pocket and stuck in the lapel of another gentleman's coat. M'mselle discovered the whereabouts of the pin almost without hesitation. In another case a gentleman requested the Professor to command the lady to take the pince-nez from another auditor's nose and place them upon his nose. M. Grossi instantly passed the command through air and M'mselle immediately proceeded to the gentleman wearing the eye-glasses, took them from his nose and placed them upon the proboscis of one of the auditor who desire to their test the absolute genuineness of Telepathy. Anything more weird than the performance of Professor Grossi and his lady assistant can scarcely be imagined. Later on M'mselle assisted in the performance of the time-honoured "box-trick," in which the lady was blindfolded, tied up in a sack, laid in the box, which was locked and roped. Within four seconds she reappeared, and when the box was unroped and unlocked, the Professor was himself discovered tied up in the bag. The trick is now venerable, but it never fails to please the house, and it certainly is clever, Professor Grossi, who is touring the world, also performed many really very smart tricks in sleight-of-hand. He entirely changes his programme this evening, and a good house should be ensured.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 12.

Although we are always considered an inartistic nation, there are few more picturesque things which the Anglo-Indian indulges in, than a well-organized camp, and one such has lately been broken up from under the trees near the Race course where plague rats caused our "Model Major General" and others to find a temporary resting place. The well-marked out drive, together with the ornamental shubbery round the entrance with the flag staff waving aloft, made such a pretty dwelling that it caused one rather to envy those who were obliged to live a Bohemian life for a time. The General has now returned to his house "Polo Vista" in the Queens Gardens, since all alarm is at an end and Mr. Rodunt has sought other pastures new.

A very pleasant little Gymkhana dance took place on Monday—one of the usual small and earliest—those who went for the actual dancing sake had plenty of room to thoroughly enjoy what has been called the poetry of motion, for the room was only half full, partly owing to its being rather hot in Poona now, and partly owing to their being very, few people left who care to dance after the season is done. The band of the 121st played during the evening and was much appreciated.

Most of us think this is by far the very nicest time in Poona, as each day we look forward to a keener breath of the colder weather (which should be with us by now) and only those of us are left who live in the station and who therefore get to really know each other, since the bustle and noise of visitors no longer disturbs our friendship. So far the shooting this season has been rather disappointing as no large bags have as yet been made ; but perhaps it is still a trifle early and not quite cold enough for our friend with the long bill to make his appearance in great numbers. Poona is not, alas, the happy hunting ground it was formerly ; but one always looks forward to making the biggest bag of the year !

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament opened on the Gymkhana ground on Monday 5th, with a game between the Grant Medical College and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. A large Military contingent turned out to witness the games, the second down to play for the same afternoon being the R. F. A. Kirkee and the Secunderabad Gymkhana ; but the latter team scratched and so only one game was witnessed after all. Lieutenant Airey was Referee. The Highlanders played up well, and from the first one saw they were much too strong for the medicine-men, who however, showed tight and constantly got the ball close to goal, but the excellent defence of the Argyll's goal-keeper prevented them from scoring a single goal and the first match ended after plenty of running about with four goals to the 93rd and *nil* to the Grant Medical College. The next day the match was between the Royal Scots and the R. I. M. Dockyard, but it was an absolute hollow defeat of the latter team. All along the line, play was wholly in favour of the Royal Scots who never allowed the R. I. M.'s a chance and by half time the former team had scored their fourth goal. The R. I. M.'s goal-keeper played up well and was kept busy the whole time, and but for his exertions the Scots might have counted even more goals. Considering the depressing conditions under which they toiled, the R. I. M.'s played with great pluck, but the game ended with 8 goals to the Royal Scots and *nil* to their opponents.

The same afternoon the Mounted Infantry tussel led with the Royal Engineers—play began at 4-30 and a series of exchanges at midfield kept the pace pretty hot for both teams ; the first half of the game ended with neither side scoring ; during the second half and just towards the end a foul was given near the goal-post against the Engineers, and this gave the Mounted Infantry a chance when they managed to put the ball into the R. E.'s net earlier in the game. The R. E's scored a goal ; so up to the present they stood with one goal a piece : excitement now waxed warm and shouts for both sides were heard from admiring lookers on ; however, time was passed without any more scoring. Another five minutes was given and a fierce contest took place which ended in the Mounted Infantry scoring again just before time was up. The game therefore ended with 2 goals to the Mounted Infantry and one to the Royal Engineers.

On Nov. 7th, a really good game was contested between the Leicesters and the Parel Gymkhana, but up to half time neither side had scored. On changing ends the Parel Gymkhana worked hard, but their best efforts to get on terms with the Leicesters were fruitless and at the end of a very strongly contested game the Leicesters scored three goals to the Parel Gymkhana's *nil*.

The next day, November 9th, the game was between the Connaught Rangers and the Poona Gymkhana—a large number of the latter Regiment's admirers came over from Ahmednagar to cheer their friends on to victory, which they did; for after a great fight the afternoon ended in three goals to the Rangers, and one to the Poona Gymkhana. The Connaughts played admirably and the Poonaites worked well together, so the game was exceedingly interesting. During the first half, the Poona Gymkhana seemed as if they were going to get the best of the show, but the Connaughts harrassed them a good bit and kept them pretty lively. The Rangers scored all their three goals before the whistle sounded. On resuming play, Lowman made a grand effort to net the ball but collided violently with one of the opponents who had a nasty spill. This put a different complexion on what would have undoubtedly been a goal for the Poona Gymkhana. Soon after, however, Kenworthy, breaking through a stubborn defence, shot straight into goal, and so saved a love game and the honor of the Gymkhana.

The game on November 10, was the Signallers *versus* the East Lancs, when the Signalling Class were "At Home" on the ground, and the Bombay Army *versus* the Bombay Customs.

It is with great regret we hear that our popular Staff Surgeon, Colonel Bull, has had to go off post haste to Kasauli for treatment as he has been bitten by a dog suffering from dumb rabies. Anyone, however, who knows the placid unworrying nature of our worthy doctor, will have little fear of his getting ill through nerves as he does not indulge in such feminine weaknesses. We trust that after a short absence he will return into camp cured and free from danger. A great tussel is going on in Poona among the Suburban Municipality about the location of such an unsavory subject as night carts—but 'all's well that ends well,' and after a great tug of war, members have agreed that perhaps it is not the wisest thing possible to allow these necessary evils from Kirkee to pass through some of the most frequented parts of Poona, etc., etc. Many questions of sweeter interest ! are being asked and decided by this learned body of men, such as the survey of cities and towns and many suburban improvements as putting a branch lamp at the cross roads near the Sassoon Hospital, which is very much needed and which will cost, I hear, at the very lowest, something like Rs. 1,500. Our Cantonment Magistrate, Major Field, has come back among us again and taken over his duties from Captain Peck, who has been acting for him while he went away on a month's leave, which was spent in Mahableshwar, that pretty but rather over-officialled so-called hill station, where during the season, red tape and pretty frocks are much to the fore, but where at this time of the year, cool breezes and rest can both be enjoyed.

The 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry has bidden adieu to Poona, and started on its march to Secunderabad. The Regiment left Ghorpuri at 7 o'clock on the 7th of November and will arrive at its destination about the 20th of December. After a stay of three years among us it is not surprising that many regret the removal of such a sporting Regiment. The Commandant, Colonel Grantham, has made himself a very useful member of Society, both, as a leader of the Poona Amateur Dramatic Club, a good all-round sportsman, a member of every local committee going, and a generous supporter of many charities. He was besides a good Freemason many poorer brethren among that fraternity, having every reason, I understand, to call him 'Friend.' This Regiment was originally raised at Sirur by Major De Lamotte in 1820, and was then known as the 3rd Regiment of Bombay Cavalry, and after bearing various other names, acquired that of the Queen's Own 33rd Light Cavalry in 1903. As I daresay you know this is not by any means its first visit to Poona; this was made as far back as 1822, and on and off since then the Regiment has often reappeared, until this time and completed its fourteenth visit. The 33rd has seen a great deal of active service, and in every engagement it has displayed conspicuous gallantry : no wonder then the officers are proud of their Regiment. Individually they are all very good fellows, and Poona will miss them greatly.

It was rather sad I think to hear of a good soldier, and strangely enough a good swimmer too, being drowned in such a foolish way as Driver Lewis was on Saturday last in the Sangum River. It appears the 33rd Battery, R. F. A., were swimming their horses for exercise and cleanliness across the river, when Lewis mounted his animal which straightway proceeded to swim off with the others. When about half way across, the animal became fractious, and threw the man off, and in some way kicked him, and the rider immediately sank. His body got entangled in the weeds and was not recovered for half an hour after, when life was, of course, extinct. The poor man was originally a seaman and an expert swimmer. He only joined the Battery a very short time ago.

W. A.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, NOVEMBER 9.

What with manœuvres and tests, Quettaites have had a very thin time of late, but in spite of the strenuous life we are leading, a lot of people rolled up in force last night (Nov. 8th) for the fancy dress ball at the club, which went off very well and was a big success ; about 50 people dined at the club previous to dancing ; many more would have done so, had there been room. The dining-room, in fact the whole club, is far too small for this growing station. The band of the 127th Baluchis played both at dinner and during the evening. The following are some of those who were present.

MEN.

Mr Tate	Albanian.
Mr Auret	Neapolitan Nobleman.
Mr Lake	Pierrot.
Mr McCudden	Pierrot.
Mr Strover	Malay.
Mr Philips	Tibetan.
Captain Swettenham	Margate.
Major Twigg	Himself.
Mr Manners	Bashi Bazouk.
Major De Berry	Himself.
Captain Hogan	Himself.
Captain Carter	Himself.
Major Lincoln	Brigadier Gerard.
Colonel O'Donnell	Hunt Coat.
Mr Macpherson	Afridi Pathan.
Mr Daniels	Sailor.
Major Mennie	Toreador.
Major Haines	Hunt Coat.
Mr Macbean	Haggis.
Mr Stewart	Highland Chief.
Mr Marshall	Kate Greenaway boy.
Capt. Chauncy	Red Tape.
Mr Elliott	Jack Ashore.
Capt Scott	Fort Said.
Major Cox	Gondolier.
Capt Grant	Little Boy Blue.
Mr Harvey-Kelly	Rustic.
Capt Menzies	Toad in the hole.
Mr Burff	17th Century.
Maj Westmorland	19th Century.
Mr Hopkins	Red Sea.
Capt Palin	Hunt Coat.
Capt Toogood	Hunt Coat.
Mr Graham	Pierrot.
Maj Spearman	19th Century.
Colonel Browne	19th Century.
Captain Day	Snowdrop.
Mr Bell	Cook.
Captain Gracey	Red Domino.
Captain Conic	Folly.
Mr Barnes	Knight of the Bath.
Captain Peart	Pierrot.
Mr Sandon	Pierrot.
Mr Brock	Pierrot.
Mr Gordon	Japanese.
Captain Sewel	Quetta Hunt.

LADIES.

Mrs Tobin	"Belle of New York."
Mrs Sewel	Londre.
Mrs Jesse	Herself.
Mrs Burff	Poudre.
Mrs Browne	Poudre.
Mrs Day	Red Pierrotte.
Mrs Spearman	Baluchi Lady.
Miss Lincoln	Puritan.
Mrs Finnis	Poudre.
Miss Finnis	Italian Peasant
Miss Gracey	Little Maid
Miss Sanctuary	Nancy Lee
Mrs Swettenham	Disorderly Officer
Miss Soring	Faust Marguerite
Mrs Chauncy	Gipsy
Mrs Macbean	Herself
Miss Tomkins	Red Poppy
Miss Boyce	White Rose
Miss Beadon	Sweet and Twenty
Miss Hodgson	Fatima
Mrs Walters	Roses
Mrs Cox	Carmen
Mrs Lincoln	Dolly Vardon
Miss Riddel	Red Peasant
Mrs Shaw	Iceland Maid
Miss Even	Red Pierrette
Miss Harris	Bo Peep
Mrs G B Smith	Ireland
Mrs J Smith	Tempus Fugit
Mrs Carter	Gaiety Girl
Mrs Mennie	Milkmaid
Miss Handley	Puritan
Miss North	Neapolitan Fisher girl

And many others whose names and costumes escape me for the moment. Amongst the ladies by far and away the best dress was that worn by Mrs. Tobin who looked very charming as "The Belle of New York." Mrs. G. B. Smith, Mrs. Swettenham, Mrs. Day, Miss Loung and Miss Finnis were all much admired. Some of the men's dresses were also well thought out, the best being Mr. Marshall as "Kate Greenaway Boy," and Capt. Chauncy as "Red Tape" was splendid.

A VISIT TO MARCKS'S.

THE new illustrated list of jewellery, watches and clocks, silver and gold handled brushes and mirrors, jewel-boxes, scents, stands, prayer and hymn books, plate, fern-pots, paper knives, cigars and cigarette boxes and other attractive articles suitable for Christmas presents forms a good sized booklet, and one which will make the ladies ; mouths water when it is circulated. How many hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of valuable metal the book represents it is difficult to say, but apparently their mines of material for Christmas rejoicing are large enough to supply all India. The modest man with a shallow pocket who desires to gratify the heart of a little sister at home may find at Marcks's a pretty little brooch of a dainty design for no more than ten or fifteen rupees, or the "curry-livered Nabab" who prides himself on doing everything in style may gratify the hearts of his daughters with superb diamond necklaces at from ten to twenty thousand rupees, with a pen to match at the comparatively insignificant dot of another five thousand rupees. Then the Nabob's gracious lady may be made the envy of her set with a fine up-standing head ornament. It is surprising what beautiful specimens of the jewellers' art may be got for a mere matter of Rs. 10,000 ! But it must not be supposed that the "ordinary man," with an income of five or six hundred a month, cannot find a store of sweet things with which to remind old friends that they are not forgotten. Literally heaps of choice things in the way of scarf pins, rings, guard chains, bracelets, bangles stars, chain purses, buckles, fans, bonbonmeres, etc, may be had at anything from fifty to five hundred rupees, while the careful Benedick, with an eye to the look of his own table, may go in for many charming items of utility such as muffineers, salts bijou lamps, flower pots, epergnes, fruit-dishes, trays, caddies, tea and coffee sets, etc, at almost any figure he cares to pay. There are vast supplies, too, of cruets, entree dishes, lamps and candlesticks, toast racks, butter dishes, preserve stands and cheese combinations, ice pails in silver and plate, we should think, as varied an assortment as could be found almost anywhere in the world. In fact, when once one gets inside Marcks's, the difficulty is to tear oneself away from such inexhaustible stores of "heart's delights."

PASSENGER BY THE S. S. CHINA.

The Australian Lloyd's s. s. China, from Trieste, left Aden via Karachi on the evening of the 11th inst, and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst, she brings the following passengers :—

Mr Apollonato, Revd and Mrs Beutel, Mr O Boeckel, Mr Boyes, Mr Dhingra, Miss Dickson, Mr Max Frey, Mr and Mrs. F Glaesser, Mrs. Glennie, Mr and Mrs E G Hill, Miss Hill, Revd Hilliday, Mr H Kerr, Dr and Mrs and 2 Children Konow, Mr and Mrs Lehnhardt, Mrs and Child Mac Clure, Montpezar de Marchioness, Miss Marstrander, Mrs Muller. Lt-Col and Mrs L Poett, Revd T L Scott, Mr Sinigaglia, Mr and Mrs Stenile, Mr A D Tiberios, Mrs H C Woodman,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MINISTERIAL RECONSTRUCTIONS IN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Count Goluchowski relinquishes the Helm in Austria.

M. CLEMENCEAU ACCEDES TO POWER IN FRANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 26.

Ministerial changes and reconstructions have been the order of the day in Europe during the past week. Following close upon the resignation of the French Premiership by M. Sarrien on the ground of failing health, Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, relinquished the office in which, since 1895, he had rendered such valuable service to the Dual Monarchy. The French ministerial crisis which was of very brief duration terminated with the acceptance of the Premiership by M. Clemenceau, Minister of the Interior in the last Cabinet. It is the first time that M. Clemenceau who bore for so many years a somewhat sinister parliamentary reputation as a wrecker of opportunist cabinets has himself formed a ministry and he may now perhaps learn by experience the truth of the French proverb *La critique est aisee, l'art est difficile*. Gambetta, it will be remembered, held so very long aloof from assuming responsibility as Premier and when he, at length, formed what was hailed as *Le grand Ministere in*mense things were expected, but alas, that union of all the talents disappeared after a brief existence of three months. M. Clemenceau, though by no means so great a man as the patriot politician who pulled France together and restored the National self-respect after the crushing disasters of 1870-71, may perhaps be more fortunate, possessing as he does a powerful personality, great ability and splendid oratorical gifts. He has formed a cabinet of what are reputed to be strong men who share his views in all essentials but do not deserve the sneering comment of the opposition press that they are more clerks than colleagues. The rigorous application of the Church and State Separation Law, the enactment of a progressive income tax, and the passing of a workmen's pension scheme are the three main points of the ministerial programme, and there is no doubt that the Government will be fought fiercely, though probably not successfully, upon them. The new Premier retains the Ministry of the interior which he held in the last Cabinet, five other members of which also retain their former posts.

PICQUART AS WAR MINISTER.

The most remarkable appointment made by M. Clemenceau is that of General Picquart as Minister of War. Everyone will remember the important part which Colonel Picquart, as he then was, played in the Dreyfus case. It was he who discovered the famous '*petit bleu*' the document which ultimately led to the detection of Esterhazy and the establishment of the innocence of Major Dreyfus. He stood almost alone among his military colleagues in this vindication of Dreyfus and seemed to have utterly ruined his military prospects. But Justice, though with halting foot, comes at length and thus when last year the Court of Cassation quashed the condemnation of Dreyfus, Picquart who had been disgraced by General Mercier, the then Minister of War, was reinstated in the Army with the rank of General and appointed to the command of the 10th Division. It remains to be seen, however, whether he will make a good Minister of War or whether his appointment may not, in certain respects have been unwise. Opinions on this point are divided, some thinking that it were best for themselves and for France that those who bore a conspicuous part, even on the right side, in such a passionate national drama as the Dreyfus case should not reappear in the forefront of public affairs. One of the matters most urgently demanding attention from the new Ministry will be to check the anti-militarist agitation which may otherwise become a serious national danger for France in time both of peace and war. M. Pichon, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs who entered political life as a brilliant young journalist, distinguished himself greatly as French Minister at Pekin at the time of the Boxer rising, and still further increased his reputation by the judgment and firmness which he displayed as Resident General in Tunis. M. Pichon, like Sir Claude Macdonald, Sir Robert Hart and Dr. Morrison, had the curious experience of reading his own obituary notice for he was one of the Europeans supposed to have been massacred in Pekin in July 1900. The Anglo-French *entente cordiale* will remain unaffected by the change of men in power. This agreement in fact, no longer depends upon the Ministry of the moment since it has become a reality popular with all parties. Moreover M. Clemenceau's anglophile sentiments are well known and he would not have given the Portfolio for Foreign Affairs to any friend not fully sharing his own views in this respect.

FRENCH BUDGETARY DIFFICULTIES.

M. Caillaux, the new Finance Minister will have a heavy task before him in making both ends meet. The French financial outlook cannot be described as satisfactory, because not only is the national expenditure increasing by leaps and bounds but no resolute effort is made to meet it by the creation of fresh permanent resources. The policy followed is rather one of merely temporary expedients. It was the impossibility of inducing the Committee of the Budget in the Chamber of Deputies to defer to his representations in this respect that caused the resignation of Mr. Poincare the predecessor of M. Caillaux. The committee were satisfied with proposing reductions on paper which effected no real economics while on the other hand they created imaginary resources by overestimating revenue. Now M. Poincare maintained that fresh taxation to the extent of not less than £48,000,000 was absolutely necessary but the Committee declined to face the situation. "I wanted to tell the truth" said M. Poincare to an interviewer, "but the Committee did not".

CREATION OF A MINISTRY OF LABOUR

One new feature in M. Clemenceau's administration is the creation of a Ministry of Labour and Hygiene of which M. Viviani, a Moderate Socialist Deputy for Paris and an old comrade in arms of the Premier, is at the head. This of course can only be regarded as a concession to the Socialists—may we say a sop to Cerberus, which is not certain to keep the dog quiet. The complexion of the new ministry may be described as Radical republican with a Socialistic *mezzo* tint rejecting socialistic aspirations of a kind leading to collectivism or pure anarchy. Mr. Clemenceau, when Minister of the Interior did not hesitate to act vigorously against the Sectaries who were doing their best to bring about a state of civil war at the time of the serious mining riots at Courrieres.

The German press manifest distrust at the advent of M. Clemenceau and recall several anti-German utterances of the new Premier. They hope, however, that the responsibility of office and the British Liberal Cabinet may exercise a moderating influence.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The Pan Islamic agitators who have been sedulously at work for some time past in North Africa are carrying on a most active progaganda in Southern Algeria and in Morocco itself. A general Mohammedan rising is expected towards the end of Ramzan, the Mahommedan Lent, both Moors and Arabs providing themselves meanwhile with arms and warlike stores. General Lyantey, Commanding the French Division at Ain-Sefra reports officially that Mulai Abu, cousin of the Sultan of Morocco, has gone round among all the Frontier tribes composing their differences and exhorting them to take the field against the French. Another relative, an uncle of the Sultan is preaching a holy war in the oasis of Tafilet Moroccan territory has been closed to all caravans from Algeria and no Moroccans who maintain relations with the French are allowed to cross into Algeria. Similarly any Moorish tribe who may own property in Algeria must evacuate the latter forthwith and the Moorish Government is now openly and deliberately contravening its treaty engagements with France concerning its maintenance of order on the frontier. Everything possible is done to injure French interests and obstruct French trade as well as to exploit anti-French feeling all over the country.

MOORISH BANDITS SEIZE ARZILA.

The last outrage reported from Morocco is the seizure by native tribesmen led by an outlaw named Borcian, of the walled town of Arzila on the Atlantic coast 25 miles from Tangier. The military commandant and several soldiers were killed but the Sultan's troops could offer no effectual resistance The Governor himself lost no time in making his escape to Tangier. The entire population are now terrified prisoners in the hands of the bandits who are methodically looting the whole place, quarter by quarter, the jews being the first victims. In fact looting, robbery and worse are proceeding without check at Arzila the Moorish officials are afraid to do anything, knowing that an attempted rescue by force might bring on a massacre. Raisuli another brigand who is tolerated in the Tangier district by the Maghzen from fear owing to his audacity and success has even been asked for his help against the Arzila bandits and is reported to be collecting men, but there is an uneasy suspicion that Borcian's success at Arzila may tempt him to carry out some coup of the same kind at Tangier; in which case the Morocco question would become international with a vengeance. The maintenance of order by France on the Morocco-Algerian frontier was excluded from the purview of the Algeciras conference but should the Moors or the Arabs, or both, commence hostilities, France might well be compelled to undertake serious operations in Moorish territory itself. In this case Germany, at least, would not fail to raise the international question of the integrity of the Sultan's dominion unless the present German chancellor, like his predecessor Bismarck, might not object to see France consume her resources in such a hornet's nest as Morocco.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA.

Despite many lamentable occurrences from day to-day there are now indications of an improvement in Russian affairs. There are evidences of an abatement in repression due either to a marked decrease in revolutionary terrorism and anarchy or to a revulsion of popular feeling such as the resolution of the ultra moderate element in the Council of the Empire against any tampering with Constitutional principles by an amendment of the Electoral Law without the consent of the Duma, and the victory of the constitutional Democrats in the Moscow Zemtsvo elections. Then also many of the reactionary organizations have proved utter failures. It is reported indeed that the secret government subsidies to the Union of the Russian people and other similar bodies have been discontinued.

The bulletin of the Helsingfors Congress of the Constitutional Democratic party containing the full text of the resolutions passed at the Congress was confiscated by the Russian Government. This document condemns in the most unmeasured terms the acts of the Stolypin Ministry, any support given

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLAIM OF A LITHO-ARTIST.

Unsuccessful Suit in High Court.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar delivered judgment in a suit brought by Pherozshah Hormusjee Cooper against Michael Bocarro. Mr. Padshah with Mr. Bhandarker, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Sorabjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Justice Davar, in giving his judgment, said the plaintiff, the proprietor of the Bombay Lithographic Company, sued the defendant, who was for about four years in his employment as a litho-artist, to recover from him Rs. 1,591-8 and interest thereon, due to him on five different promissory notes. He also sought to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 181, which headleged in his plaint he paid as premia on defendant's account on a policy of insurance which the defendant had assigned over to him as security for monies lent by him to the defendant. In his written statement the defendant did not dispute the plaintiff's claim on the promissory notes, nor did he deny the plaintiff's allegation that Rs. 181 had been paid as premia on his policy of insurance. He said, however, that between June 1905 and the 9th June 1906, when his service with the plaintiff terminated, he had been paid only Rs. 844-10 on account of his wages, and that a sum of Rs. 1,678-6 was due to him as balance of his unpaid wages. He also claimed Rs. 45 for interest on the balance. He counterclaimed that the plaintiff might be ordered to retransfer his policy of insurance on payment to him of the balance that might be found due. The defendant appeared in person and conducted his own case; and his lordship was at some pains to see that his interests should not suffer by reason of his not being able to avail himself of the services of counsel. He was a man of education and much intelligence, and his lordship did not think his case had suffered in any way by its being conducted by himself. On the evidence before him, his lordship found the following facts either admitted or proved. The defendant was originally employed by the plaintiff in his press as a litho-artist about four or five years ago. His salary at first was Rs. 150. After about six months, it was increased by Rs. 50, which sum was paid to him as an allowance for overtime work. There was no dispute between the parties that the defendant was entitled to be paid at the rate of Rs. 200 per month. The plaintiff left for England in the beginning of June 1905 and returned to Bombay on the 9th November of the same year. During this period his friend Toolsidas Tribhowandas managed the affairs of the press under a power of attorney from the plaintiff. The defendant continued to work in the press till the 19th June 1906, from which date he ceased to attend the press. The only conflict between the plaintiff and the defendant was as to the amount of the defendant's salary after June 1905. Defendant cross-examined the plaintiff and his witnesses with a view to show that he was not paid his salary, because the plaintiff was unable to do so, and was in involved and impecunious circumstances. His lordship had very carefully considered the defendant's evidence and arguments, and had given him every opportunity to prove his case; but was constrained to say that his evidence was unsatisfactory and unconvincing. He had no accounts, and he did not produce a scrap of paper in court. On the whole, on a careful consideration of the defendant's evidence, his lordship felt bound to say that his evidence was disingenuous and not worthy of credence. His lordship found on the evidence that plaintiff, far from being impecunious, was a man in well-to-do circumstances. His share in his father's estate, which was not yet divided, was over a lakh of rupees. He was a man in a respectable position in life, and he appeared to have acted towards the defendant with great kindness and consideration during the time he was in the plaintiff's employment. The defendant acknowledged the plaintiff's kindness to him. The plaintiff gave his evidence in a very straightforward and honest way, and his lordship was favourably impressed with his evidence. After going through the details of the evidence, his lordship found that a sum of Rs. 232-2-0 only was due to the defendant on account of unpaid wages, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 500 with interest thereon from 15th July 1903; for Rs. 500 with interest from 8th January 1904; Rs. 509 with interest from 26th July 1904; for Rs. 210 with interest from 31st December 1904; for Rs. 232-8-0 with interest from 1st June 1905; and for Rs. 181-14-0. Out of these sums a sum of Rs. 232-2-0 was to be deducted. Interest on decree amount at 6 per cent per annum till payment. Defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit.

MATRIMONIAL HARDSHIP.

Change of Religion.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, their Lordships, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a reference made by the Divisional Judge, Nerbudda Division, in connection with a dissolution of marriage.

Abont 1891 the petitioner, one Maganla and the respondent one Prem Singh, were married according to the custom of their caste. They were Mehtars (Hindus) by caste at the time. The petitioner was about 7, and the respondent about 12 of years of age at the time when the marriage was performed. Subsequently both parties were converted to Christianity and the petitioner was sent to the Jabulpur Methodist Orphanage for education. She has now applied for the dissolution of her marriage with the respondent on the ground that he has since his marriage exchanged his profession of Christianity for his original religion and has gone through the form of marriage with his brother's widow and has got a son by her.

The respondent practically admits the facts of the case. He admits that he was married to the petitioner according to the rights and customs of the Mehtar (sweeper) caste; that he, his wife and her mother were subsequently converted to Christianity, but as he encountered difficulties consequent on his being cut off from his family, he reverted to his original faith and began to live with his brother. The latter died some time after, and, with the permission of his caste fellows, he took his brother's widow as his wife and has a son by her. He however, insists on maintaining his conjugal rights against Maganla and resists her application urging that he is prepared to give up his brother's widow.

Their Lordships observed that the circumstances of the case were certainly peculiar. The petitioner, is a Hindu woman belonging to the Mehtar caste and she was married according to the Hindu rites and according to the custom of the caste to a man of the name of Prem Singh. Apparently they became man and wife according to the custom of their caste. Sometime afterwards, they both embraced the Christian religion and after that the husband became enamoured of his deceased brother's widow and went through the form of marriage with her and lived with her as her husband having previously repudiated his conversion to Christianity. Under these circumstances their lordship were asked to make absolute the decree nisi which had been passed by the Lower Court for the dissolution of this marriage. Their lordships are of opinion that it would be contrary to law to dissolve a marriage between Hindus. It is unnecessary to go through a large number of authorities which start that proposition. It is only necessary to refer to a full Bench Case (Thapita Peter *versus* Thapita Laxmi. I.L.R. XVII, Madras, 255) where the facts are very much the same as the present and where it was held that having regard to section 7, the marriages contemplated by the Divorce Act are those founded on the Christian principles of union of one man and one woman to the exclusion of others, and that consequently the Act does not contemplate relief in cases where the parties have been married under the rites of Hindu Law, a Hindu marriage not being a monogomous one. Under these circumstances, their lordships declined to make the decree *nisi* absolute and the petition was accordingly dismissed.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the High Court yesterday, when the suit of Bai Awabai Nowrojee Entee against Nowrojee Ardasir Entee was called on for hearing. The petitioner prayed for restitution of conjugal rights, and in the event of that prayer not being granted, she prayed for a judicial separation with permanent alimony. Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. K. E. Ghamat, instructed by Mr. J. D. Wacha, for the respondent.

The following delegates assisted his lordship in the trial:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Mr. Bomonjee Dinsha Petit; Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban; Dastur Darashah Rustomjee Sanjana; Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit; Mr. Pheroze C. Setna; Mr. Dadabhoy; Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy; Shums-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana; Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Byramjee Patel; Mr. K. R. Cama; and Mr. F. R. Joshi. The petitioner was married to the respondent in 1874, when she was about 13, and the respondent about 20 years of age. They had two children of the marriage, a son and a daughter, aged at present 30 and 28 years respectively. The parties made serious allegations against each other in the plaint and written statement. Mr. Ghamat at the outset said that his client was willing to take the petitioner home provided she withdrew all the allegations she had made. A short consultation followed and the parties came to a settlement on the respondent paying the petitioner Rs. 75 for her costs.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

DISPUTE OVER METERS.

Consideration was given to the following resolution of the Standing Committee on the question of fixing of meters on the four-trunk water mains:—"That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 19626, dated the 15th September 1906, be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to their resolutions Nos. 4580 and 2717, dated respectively, the 22nd February and 22nd September 1904, with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that, in the circumstances stated, sanction be given to the fixing of Venturi Meters on the four-trunk water mains, instead of the Deacon Differentiating Meters, already sanctioned, and to the fixing of a new sluice valve to each of the mains, the cost of the valves amounting to Rs. 1,907-10-0 being met from surplus cash balance. "That subject to the Corporation's acceptance of the recommendation made in para. 1 of the resolution, approval be given, under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act to a contract being entered into by the Commissioner with Messrs John Fleming & Co. for the supply of four Venturi Meters at rates by which the cost will aggregate Rs. 21,876,10-0."

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla moved that the Standing Committee's resolution be sanctioned by the Corporation. The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta's amendment was that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee asking them to invite an outside independent experts opinion on the subject. After some discussion the amendment was thrown out while the original proposition was carried.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TYABJI.

The following letter from Mr. Moshin B. Tyabji; dated 27th September last, was recorded:—"I beg to acknowledge receipt of the resolution of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, expressing regret at the lamented death of my father, and condolence with his family. I wish at the same time to express on behalf of all those who have most cause to deplore the loss, their deep gratitude for sympathy of the Corporation and their appreciation of the terms in which the deceased is referred to in the resolution."

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

Mr. Rattanji Jamsedji Tata, a member of the Corporation, informed the latter body, in a letter from London, that as the period of eight months' leave granted him by the Corporation expired on the 17th instant and as he did not expect to be back in Bombay for three or four months yet, he begged to tender his resignation as a member of the Corporation from the aforesaid date.—The letter was recorded.

SMOKE NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, reported as follows on the measures taken within recent years reduce the smoke nuisance in the City (1) from Municipal Works, (2) from the Government Dockyard, and (3) from the mills, factories and back-houses throughout the City. "With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 1323, dated the 18th June 1906, I have the honour to report that within recent years the following measures have been taken to reduce the smoke nuisance from Municipal works. (1) Four sets of Hendusonz, mechanical stokers were purchased for the Love Grove Pumping Station in 1896, and two sets were fixed and set to work in the same year. It was found that the stokers effected a very considerable reduction in the quantity of smoke emitted, but they were ruinously expensive in coal, so much so that their use had to be discontinued. (2) In 1902 experiments were commenced with the use of liquid fuel at the Colaba Air Compressor Station with burners lent for the purpose by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. After several modifications in the apparatus had been carried out a smokeless fire was obtained, but the use of the fuel had to be abandoned on account of the cost being very much in excess of coal. (3) In 1903 Messrs. MacBeth Bros. & Co. offered a trial of the "Wilson Smokeless Process" at the Colaba Compressor Station. The apparatus was fixed and tried in the follwing year and was found to be ineffective in reducing smoke. (4) Proposals are now before the Corporation to substitute electric power for steam at the Colaba station. (5) It has always been the practice since the introduction of Indian coal to purchase a quantity of Welsh steam coal to mix with Indian coal during the monsoon months, when the boilers at the Love Grove Pumping and Compressor Stations and the Colaba Compressor Station are working up to nearly their maximum capacity. This admixture reduces the discharge of smoke to a great extent. If the proposed conversion at Colaba is effected the only remaining Municipal works from which the discharge of smoke will be at all serious will be the Love Grove Pumping and Compressor Stations. Babcock Wilcox Boiles are exclusively used in both of these stations and the Executive Engineer is of opinion that the most effective smoke preventer up to date for this description of boiler will be found in the Babcock and Wilcox chain grate stoker. Three Babcock Boilers with these stokers have recently been fixed at the Bomanji Petit Mills and will have the exclusive use of the high stone chimney in the mill compound. They will be shortly set to work and the chimney will be kept under observation as much as possible. With reference to para. 2 of the Resolution, I have the honour to state that the Government Dockyard Authorities have lately adopted the "Simplex Smoke Preventer," the local Agents for the same being Messrs S. B. Fraser & Sons. This appliance has had the effect of greatly reducing the quantity of smoke which was formerly dicharged from the chimney. It is believed that this apparatus is more suitable for Lancashire, Cornish and Marine type boilers than for the Babcock Boiler. As regards the mills, factories and bakehouses, I have the honour to state that notice has been taken both by warning and prosecutions to prevent undue smoke nuisance, but the result of the prosecutions has been unsatisfactory. Of the four most recent cases only in two, practically undefended ones, were convictions secured. The other two were strongly defended and experts for the defence gave evidence that the boilers, flues, &c., were properly constructed with theresult in each case that the charge was dismissed. I have already reported with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 116, dated the 10th April last, that if the smoke nuisance is to be successfully dealt with an amendment of the present law on the subject is very necessary."

Speaking upon the subject Mr. James MacDonald said he had asked for the report from the Commissioner, and although he had much to say upon it, he preferred that the report should be referred to the Committee appointed for the same subject last month, with special reference to the fact that the Commissioner had clearly stated that some change in the act might be necessary. He (the speaker) however would lay a great deal of material before the Committee when it sat. He moved that the report be referred to the above-mentioned Committee.

The speaker was duly seconded and his proposition was carried.

The Corporation stands adjourned till Thursday next.

NEW SHIP FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

A visit to the "Northbrook" fills one with surprise that everything should be as "ship-shape" as it is. The fact, mentioned above, that the crew consisted of not more than eighty-four, makes it evident that there was little spare labour to be utilised. As a matter of fact two thousand workmen were actually at work on the ship a few hours before she left Scotland and they had not been employed on "bright work." Yet the "Northbrook" has arrived at her destination looking very trim indeed and little remains to be done to her in the way of cleaning to make her ready to compete in smartness with any of the ships already in the Indian Marine.

For comfort the vessel could hardly be excelled, while the many latest appliances which have been embodied in her, make for the highest efficiency and safety. One of the most noticable of the latter is the Stone-Lloyd patent. By means of this the officer on the Bridge can give the necessary warning and close all the bulkheads in the short space of one minute by adjusting two levers, and even more quickly if necessary. Allowance is made for the fact that some one might be left in a bunker and an automatic means of escape is provided.

The "Northbrook" before she left was lying close alongside the new Cunard leviathan, the Lucania, and compared to her looked little larger than a ferry boat; but lying in harbour here she compares more than well with other vessels of her own class. The refrigerating plant is in full working order; the navyphone telephone tubes are fitted all over the ship, fore and aft. In fact, the vessel is of the most modern type with large dining saloons and sitting rooms and such conveniences as are found usually only in large ocean mail and passenger ships.

The accommodation provided speaks of builders accustomed to the accommodation of first class liners and the "Northbrook" should be in demand when high personages have to travel on the sea.

AGRA DUR AR POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, NOVEMBER 12.

Already nine teams have entered for the Agra Durbar Polo Tournament and other entries are expected.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the new Mofussil Company Limited was held in the registered office of the Company, 27, Hummum street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Naoroji Jehangir Gamadia presiding.

The report of the directors submitted at the meeting showed that the number of bales pressed at all the factories of the Company amounted to 124,692 against 1,42,350 last year and 1,00,133 the year before. The new Press and Ginning factory at Pulwal had been completed and the additions to Karauja, Kosi, Khamgaon and Shegaum factories mentioned in last year's report had all been made. The directors had arranged for improvements to Callej factory which would be completed in time for the coming season. The profits of the year including Rs. 2,508, carried forward from last year's accounts, amounted to Rs. 3,62,638 from which Rs. 55,000 were carried to reserve fund account and Rs. 70,000 to the depreciation account, and from the sum remaining Rs. 1,77,638 a dividend of Rs. 50 per share absorbing Rs. 1,56,250 was recommended and the balance of Rs. 21,388 was carried to next year's account.

The report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared. Mr. C. H. Armstrong was appointed director, and Messrs. Furdunji A. C. Furdunji and J. C. Jamsetji were appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 400.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Yesterday afternoon the first statutory meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was held at the Company's office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Procter, presided. The retiring directors Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, P. D. Pattani, F.A. Reddie, Sir Sassoon David and the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey were re-elected directors for the ensuing year and Messrs. A. Ferguson & Co. were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 1,200. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Consent Decree.

704-05 - Pestonjee R and R—Pestonjee Dinshaw Khan vs Keshavj Damji - Umralla and Co

For an exparte Decree.

921-05—M R Vakil—Hargopal Keshanal a firm vs Goorpratab vs Hardayal—Dikshit D and S.

Commercial Causes.

113-06—Tyabji D and Co—Hormusjee Ganeshlas and others vs J C Golstaaun—Crawford B and Co part heard.

For Enquiry Underee Sec 244 of C P Code.

565-91—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur Mr Akbar ally and others vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdulally and others A H D and Co—N H Mirza and M (For postponement.

Long Causes.

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and another vs Tribhowandas M Nathoobhoy—Carwford B and Co and M R Vakil.

794-05—Haralal and H Hurgovandas Ghelabhai and others vs Gopalbas Ranchordas Mehta and D—For postponment.

546-05—Dikshit, D and S Shankernath Gurukassinath vs Chambolinath Foolnath Raghavaya B and N.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Salehbhai and others Captain and V.

73-05—Payne and Co—Bhoota Kalla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman Kanga and P.

856-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandanbhagabai widow vs Gajanand Shambhu Sadhalay Chitnis and M.

824—04—Little and Co—Gangabhai vs Vussonjee Narowjee Bhaishunker K and G.

259-06—Arbeshir H D and Co—Nathoo Gungaram vs Hunersj Morarji Payne and Co.

129-06—Tyabji B and Co—Vallibhdas Khimji vs Cullianji Jairam and others—D and D C and M and B S G.

107-06—Dharamsey and Co Vallimahomed Haji Bawan Haj Gunny Esji Currim M J and M.

193-06—Arbeshir H D and Co—Gulamhoosen Abdoolabho Moosaj vs Essoollali Kikabhoy Bhaishunker K and G.

361-01—In person—Loomba Sonaji and others vs Heera Ropaji—M J and G.

399-06—Jehanjir and S—Ruttonbai and another vs Mahomed Ismail Munshi—Chitnis and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

For Consent Decree.

888-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Gokaldas Matichand vs Cursetjee Eduljee Ghaswalla and another—K J Billimoria.

Petition for hearing.

E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894, cause in the matter of Government and Dayal Mulji Patel—Inverarity and Co—Turtleard.

For further hearing.

437-05—Mulla and M—Dhunjibhoy Raghoo and another vs Meherally Miraj and others—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.

For further directions and Costs on commissioner's report.

360-99—Mavji H M and R—Dulabhdas Amersey and another vs Kuta Jewan—Bicknell M and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

680-06—M B Chothia—Haji Aga Shirazi vs Pestonji Framji Talati —Ardeshir H D and Co part heard.

50-05—Matubhai J and M—Balchund Kanram vs Devarichund Hurriram M B Chothia.

638-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hasoo and others vs Ananta Rama M B Chothia.

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin and others—C and Vaidya.

687-05—Matubhai J and V—Champsey Looverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co.

109-06—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Looverjee vs Jethabha Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co.

566-04—V R Vakil—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Narrandas Ratansey and others—Craigie L and O and L D and Co.

513-04 to 607—Mulla A M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarjee Mohanji—Sorabjee and J.

122-06—Khanderao and L—Vedibai Gowribai widow—K J Billimoria.

108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kacherakai.

332-05—Payne and Co—Aichabai vs Hoorbai and others—J R and Co and D T and Co.

123-05—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Moya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antonio Mignel Souza—Tyabjee D and Co.

327-04—Mugaldas and H—Hasonali Mahomedali and others vs Esmailjee Sullemanjee and others Crawford B and Co M R Vakil M J and G N and S.

822-05—Mulji K—Fazulbhoy Peer Mahomed vs Mahadeo Vesanyak Bapu—Kalidasbhai H D and Co.

770-01—Bicknell M and R Luckmidas Valji vs Baigangabai widow and others—M J and H D and S H and Co—C L G and E W and G.

62-06—Mull M—Virji Ramdas and another vs Umersey Ramdas and another—Mulji and K.

141-04—Thakurdas and Co—Rahim Vullimahomed vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormesji—Pestonji R and K.

Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

348-36—Bicknell M and R—Balkisondji Shivlaljee and others vs Amratlal Goolabchand

430-06—Mulji and K—Venilal Chunilal vs Ahmed Ismail Munshi

483-06—Payne and Co—Haji Jan M Hajee Mahomed vs Osman Pir Mahomed

606-04—Mavji H M R Lakhamsey Nagoo vs Khimjee Jairam—Little and Co

329-06—Mansukhal J and H—Ghella Dayal a firm vs Bulakhidas Dagdia

420-06—Little and Co—Toolsidas Samidas and other vs Tarachand Samchand—Edgelow G W and Co

467-08—Bicknell M and R—K J Wadia vs Mahomed S Hoosinkhan

479-06—In person—Kessor Khimji and others vs Narbheram Hemchand and others

498-06—Matubhai J and M—Bandialibhoy Hijikhaku vs Allidina—Mulji Nanji

505—Matubhai J and M—Perrui Vishwanathan and others vs Tulluri Sobbandri and others—Dikshit D and S

552-06—Dikshit D and S—The Honble M Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey vs Nusserwanjee Byramjee Mistri

560-06—Mulla and M—Kaujiusal Kalirai vs Nathu Keplan

562-06—Wadia G and Co—The Era oil and Soap M Co vs Jethabhai Parpia—Matubhai J and M

563-06—Mehta and S—Jehangir B Masani vs Salimkhan Bani, khan and others

576-06—Kanga and P—Goolabchand Bharani vs Manalal Laxmichand

578-03—M Nicholson—The Secry of State of India M Council vs Mr Alice Johnston and Co

591-06—In person—Sada Moti vs Hormusjee Cursetjee Bajan and others

592-06—M B Chothia—Soorajbin Saeed vs The Administrator General of Bombay—F P Pavri

599-06—Khunderao S and L—Barri Mancherjam Pitamber and another vs Madan nana Silverbhatia

600-06—In person—Dadoba Gajanan vs Moosajand—Laljee and others

610-06—Smetham E and N—Hajee Cassim Joosab vs Hajee Mahomed Fazal Hajee Abdul.

613-06—In person—Pema Dongra and others vs W Gillespie

614-06—Crawford B and Co—Charles Delitheim and another vs Nusserwanjee Meyji.

620-06—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosin Abdool Karim vs Shaik Adam M Abdulla—Undepended New Long Causes.

499-06—Tyabjee D and Co—Gopoor Dhan Dawood Khan vs Tribhowandas Gungadas.

501-06—Hiralal and H—Roshan Kairayalal vs A Cooverjee.

503-06—Little and Co—Gordhandas and others vs Jivibai widow

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

143-06—Thakurdas and Co—Rahim Vali Mahomed vs Atmabai widow and others—F P Pavri part heard.

598-05—Kanga and P—Jamnabai widow vs H A and others Payne others—Payne and Co

391-06—Captain and V—Hafizalibi widow vs Lalbibi widow Mulla and M.

503-05—Khunderao S and H—Sayamabai widow vs Jugjiwan Kaka—Kanchand and Co—Captain and V.

502-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co vs Jagannath Dewji—Mirza and M.

611-05—Mirza and M—Hajl Noormahomed Casumn vs N C Macleod Unwalla and P.

624-05—Khunderao S and H—Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Boodaly Hussonaly and another—Bicknell M and R.

Testamentary Suits.

4-06—Bhaishanker E and C—Parekh Yuhabhai Mooljl vs Jethabhoy Pitamper

6-06—Madhavji K and C—Deekorebhai wife of Anandram Dayashanker vs Jayanand Laxmiram—In person.

8-06—Malvi H M and K—Bhaidas Damodherdas and others vs Vithaldas Cullandas—Mulji and K.

3-05—Raghavaya B and N—Pestonji Kavasji Canteenwala vs Khurseiji Kavasji Canteenwala and others—Sorabjee and J.

Before the PROTHONOTORY.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

26-06—Sorabjee and J—Assoobai widow and others vs Moorbai widow.

12-06—Tyabjee D and Do—Mariambai Khusbal vs Hirajee Rulloo and others—Payne and Co

13-05—In person—Lazmibai vs Mangloobai widow and others

206—In person Jillani Goolam Hoosein vs Mahomed Khan Goolhoosein and another.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, November 13.

There will be a Parade for all members at the Church Gate Station to-morrow Wednesday the 14th instant at 7-30 a.m. in Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

The following Royal Artillery Officers are placed under orders for duty in India:—

For appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery:—

Lieut. Gidley of the 59th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieut. Anderson of the 8th Battery and Lieut. Elam of the 68th Battery.

For appointment to the Royal Field Artillery:—Capt. Head, Capt. Maturin, Captain Harris; Lieuts Dunbar, Boyd, Caulfield, Lewin, Walford, Waller and Faber.

Lieut. Uniacke of the 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been selected for appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery in India.

The death is reported of Lieut. Grahame of the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, at Poona on the 10th instant.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieut the Honourable W. Egerton on the half-pay List (late 1st Dogras).

Lieut. R. Forbes is transferred from No. 21 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Leith Fort to No. 77 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, India.

Lieut. Arbuthnot of the 3rd Sappers and Miners has been selected for Special Duty in Somaliland for three months.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS INDIAN ARMY:—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Robert Francis Day Burnett, Royal Field Artillery; Double Company Officer, 42nd Deoli Regiment.—3rd October 1906.

Lieutenant Percy St. John Rance Woodhouse, 1st Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry; Double Company Officer, 28th Punjabis,—30th September 1906.

Lieutenant Jack Rose Compton Cannon, 2nd Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment; Squadron Officer, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force),—4th October 1906.

Lieutenant William Montague Arnaud Foster, 1st Battalion, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry); Squadron Officer, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse),—5th October 1906.

Lieutenant Wilfrid Richardson Peacock Henry, 1st Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiating Squadron Officer, 12th Cavalry,—14th October 1906.

Lieutenant Augustus de Thierry Mouillot, 1st Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force),—1st October 1906.

Second Lieutenant Gilbert Leslie-Smith, the South Staffordshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Double Company Officer, 24th Punjabis,—26th September 1906.

Second Lieutenant George Augustus Champagne Wetherall, 15th (The King's) Hussars; Squadron Officer 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).—29th September 1906.

Lieutenant John Clarence Hotham, 2nd Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment; officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry,—5th October 1906.

The promotions of Lieutenants Burnett, Woodhouse, Cannon, Foster, Henry, Mouillot, and Hotham to that rank are ante dated to the 23rd October 1903, 18th April 1904, 22nd January 1905, 22nd July 1905, 4th October 1905 and 29th October 1905, respectively.

Second-Lieutenants Leslie-Smith and Wetherall are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th and 22nd October 1905, respectivey.

PROMOTIONS.

Indian Army.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, 4th September 1906, Harold Bennett, 3rd Gurkha Rifles. George Herbert Plinston, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, and William Archibald Swinton Grey, 33rd Punjabis.

MR. AND MRS. NEWELL of Glen Kelso celebrated their golden wedding on October 15th. Mrs. Newell is unhappily suffering from loss of sight but there is nothing to show that she is not as young and otherwise active as the best of us. Mr. and Mrs. Newell were "at home" to all their friends at 4 p.m. on the 15th. A superb wedding cake was cut and every one present drank their health. Mr. Rowlandson proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom of fifty years ago, in a humorous speech, which was responded to by Mr. Newell in a few well-chosen words. After some pretty presentations of gifts from friends, the party divided some to bridge, while others tried Badminton and "Aunt Sally. Bridge kept many people happy until a late hour and Mrs. Nuthall and Miss Stevenson contributed to the evening's amusement by giving us several pretty songs. Mr. and Mrs. Newell have been residents in Ootacamund for several years.

HAVE YOU A BAD LIVER?

A bad liver is a common affliction amongst those unaccustomed to our trying climate, the chief reason being that the European does not always regulate his diet as he should. The value of Bile Beans to all "liverish people" is demonstrated by the case of Mrs. Cameron, of 105, Sword Street, Glasgow, Scotland, 22 years was a great sufferer from liver complaint. She is now in the best health, thanks to the complete cure effected by Bile Beans.

"I commenced to suffer from liver complaint," when a girl, she said. Dreadful pains seized me regularly in the small of the back, and shot up to my shoulders. These pains spread over the body and into the limbs as I grew older, Later on I became also troubled with fits of vomiting, both night and morning. My sleep was interfered with by the sickness and whenever it happened that I arose in the morning with a headache and a fit of vomiting. I was sure to collapse in the forenoon and be compelled to leave whatever work I was engaged upon. Though I had medical advice from time to time, and took no end of medical remedies, I could find no cure.

"I was induced by a friend to try Bile Beans. The effect was most encouraging, so I continued to take them regularly. The objectionable matter with which my system seemed to be charged gradually disappeared, my appetite and strength generally improved, and there was altogether a change for the better in me. I continued taking the Beans, and eventually found I was thoroughly cured. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and I have had no return of the ailment. I am in excellent health, and owe my condition solely to Bile Beans."

Mrs. Cameron who was born in Malage in Spain thinks there is nothing to equal Bile Beans for liver complaint in tropical countries.

Bile Beans are a permanent cure for biliousness, indigestion, constipation, piles, anaemia, "nerves" female ailments, weakness, diziness, rheumatism, pains in the back and side, insomnia, loss of appetite, congested liver, headache, flatulence, pimples, and other eruptions, and ailments having a common origin in impaired action of stomach or liver. Bile Beans also ward off ailments common to inhabitants of tropical countries. Of all chemists and medicine vendors, or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1 per bottle or Rs. 2/4 for large family size.

FREE SAMPLE.—A sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent free to all readers who cut out this coupon and send it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 13th Nov., 1906.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

Pressure was lowest in the southwest of the Bay and the activity of the Monsoon is still chiefly confined to the southermost portion of the Madras Presidency and the rainfall in Burma being very scanty with slight disturbance in the extreme north, passed away without giving any precipitation. In Burma there has been four light falls of rain reported while the cloud increased and the skies are now lightly to moderately overcast, and the temperature is still about normal. In Assam cloud has increased and the skies are now lightly overcast, but in the rest of the northeast of India and Orissa, they are clear and the temperature remains approximately normal. In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the skies are still clear and the temperature has risen slightly now, being normal or in excess; the greatest excess of 6° being in Saugor, while humidity increased in the United Provinces and Central India. In Kashmir and the Punjab cloud almost disappeared and the skies are clear over nearly the whole of the northwest of India and the air has become damper in Kashmir, Baluchistan and lower Sind, while the temperature continues normal or in excess, and at Jacobabad it is 10° higher than usual. In the Coast districts from Trivandrum to Madras it has again been light to moderate with General rainfall. Negapatam and Pamban, each had 2 inches and Tinnevelly 1 inch. Cloud increased in the south of India, and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast; but in the rest of the Peninsula they are clear or lightly clouded, and humidity decreased in the West Coast while the temperature has fallen in the south-east of the Madras Presidency and is now approximately normal in the whole of the Peninsula. Local rain is probable in the South of India and some rain in Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH NOVEMBER 1906.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well and larger area sown this year. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Rapeseed flourishing.

Mooltan—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Gingelly doing well. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good

Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Amraoti—Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arrivals increasing. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach—Bright, fair weather. Cold mornings. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and partially showing bolls. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing, want fine weather, showing bolls and suffering from hot winds. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general.

Barsi—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur—Drought still continues. More rain wanted generally. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli—No further rain expected. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bellary—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure chang

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

LORD JUSTICE BUCKLEY is a member of Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he is now an hon. Fellow. He graduated in 1868 as Ninth Wrangler, in the same year that his learned brother in the Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Moulton, was Senior Wrangler, Lord Justice Moulton was likewise a Fellow of Christ's College. In the same year the present Mr. Justice Sutton, also of Christ's, was a Senior Optime. Sir Henry Buckley is sixty-seven years of age, and was appointed a Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division, in 1900. He is succeeded in the Chancery Court by one of the Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury, Mr. Robert John Parker M.A., of King's College, Cambridge. Mr. Parker entered King's College in 1877, and graduated in 1880, taking a first class in Classics, being placed equal fifth in order of merit. He was elected to a Fellowship at King's in 1881. He was Browne's Medallist in 1878, and was called to the Bar in 1883.

YORK HOUSE AND HIGH ELMS.

The recent ceremony of cementing by a marriage tie the longstanding and intimate friendship between the Grand Duff and Lubbock families will recall interesting reminiscences to many. During the first half of the nineties the garden-walk, looked out upon by the windows of York House, Twickenham, was traversed on most Saturday afternoons by a gentleman still on the sunny side of middle age, with a neat, compact figure and a quick, light tread. It was the Sir John Lubbock of that epoch, very likely bringing a daughter with him to pass the week-end beneath the roof of his most congenial and close ally in the business of politics and the pursuit of science. The Saturday-to-Monday parties at this Thames-side villa included generally several other guests, notably the present Lord and Lady Reay, Sir Thomas Erskine May, Chief Clerk of the Commons—who afterwards attained, but scarcely lived to enjoy, the title of Lord Farnborough—Ernest Renan, when on one of his constant visits to this country, and the host's two Oxford contemporaries as well as life-long friends, Jowett of Balliol and G.C. Brodrick, soon to become Warden of Merton.

THE AUTHOR OF "KENELM CHILLINGLY."

Once, and only once the Grand Duff riverain roof had received the novelist whose penultimate fiction was "Kenelm Chillingly." That novel contains a reference suggested by its author's meeting at York House the father of yesterday's bride. The words are these: "I have heard of a philosopher who tamed a wasp, but never of a young lady who trained butterflies." Polite society has directly or indirectly received intellectual profit and instruction from the constant and regular interchange of hospitalities between the former occupant of York House and owner of High Elms. The wedding already referred to pleasantly marks a not unexpected climax in the interesting friendship of the two families.

MATRICULATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

The number of Freshmen matriculating at Cambridge this year is 1,021, the highest number on record. Since 1901 the entries have been 859, 868, 886, 884, 1,008, giving an average of 901 for the previous five years. The numbers who have entered at each College are: Trinity 190, Caius and Pembroke 82, Emmanuel 75, St. John's 69, Christ's 61, Clare 59, Queens' 56, King's 52, Jesus 51, Trinity Hall 44, Non-Collegiate 42, Selwyn 37, Downing 29, Sidney 27, Corpus 23, Magdalene 21, Peterhouse 18, Catharine 12. As usual, there are a very large number of entries from the Colonies, and nearly every College shows an increase in numbers.

THE CANADIAN ALPS.

Given, writes Mr. Frank Yeigh in the *Sunday at Home*, a mountain land six hundred miles from east to west and a round thousand from south to north—a land whose boundaries would include twenty-five Switzerlands—a land in which only one peak out of every five thousand has been climbed, and where but a hundred summits of the multitude of mountains have been conquered by man—a land with four great parallel ranges, Rockies, Selkirks, Gold and Coast mountains, forming the vertebræ of a continent—given such a land the ambitious Alpinist has discovered a world of delight. Such is British Columbia.

WAITING FOR THE EXPLORER.

Edward Whymper has stated that if all the mountain climbers in the world to-day were to make a combined attempt to explore the Canadian Rockies, their task would not be completed within a century. There is therefore a sufficient supply of peaks in Western Canada to meet the demand of all the aspiring climbers for many a decade to come, with a virgin peak for each if they are fortunate enough to be pioneers in the high pursuit. Indeed, when it is remembered that only the southern part of the vast sea of hills that stretches from the international boundary to the Arctic Sea has been invaded by man, and that chiefly contiguous to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it will be seen that hundred of square miles of mountainous country await the explorer.

THE AMERICAN WITH THE MOST DECORATIONS.

Citizens of the United States are supposed to be altogether superior to the decorations within the bestowal of kings and princes of effete Europe: but, as a matter of fact, *P. T. O.* points out, Americans have a keener eye to the acquisition of foreign Orders than any other people. The question is, who amongst them possesses the greatest number? The late Dr. Evans, of Paris, the friend and rescuer of the Empress Eugenie, was, during his life-time, far ahead of the most favoured of his countrymen. To-day Count Reginald Ward, the "Copper King," is an easy first. He is a Count by grace of the Pope, Consul-General for Roumania, and the possessor of decorations that cover his entire left breast. Count Ward is a wonderful linguist, and has all the airs and graces of the ideal diplomatist.

THE OLD "TIMESES."

For some reason, perhaps in consequence of the unimpressive show made by the Navy League and its friends, the public has not this year responded so generously to the Imperial summons to Trafalgar-square. One consequence of this lethargy has been the failure of more than one vendor of Nelson souvenirs. "Kre 'ave I bin, a standin' since o'clock this morning," said one unfortunate to another, "and I've only sold six of these old *Timeses* all the day." A spruce War Office clerk, overhearing (as probably was intended) the remark, struck in with: "You're not smart enough, my man. To sell your old *Timeses* nowadays you'll have to give something away." "Give wot away?" "Oh, anything—a chip off the monument we'll say." "Garn!" came back ferociously. "You kin have the whole bloomin' pillar for nothink guv'nor, for all as I cares. I reckon that's about *your* price."

BYRON'S DAYS IN ST JAMES'S-STREET.

The lodgings of Byron, at No. 8, St. James's-street, where a memorial plaque has been put up, were by no means the only quarters in that street with which the poet was closely associated. He was for a time a member of the Cocoa Tree Club, whose rooms were at No. 64. It was at No. 22 St. James's-place—the abode of Samuel Rogers—that Byron first met Rogers, Moore, and Thomas Campbell. At this gathering he eccentrically refused to touch meat, fish, or wine, and confined himself to "potatoes and vinegar," though, as Rogers afterwards learned, he went straight to the club in St. James's-street and ate a hearty meat supper.

CHI VA PIANO VA SANO.

[After reading Lord Rosebery on lunacy.]

Rush and hurry destory mental powers,
And the scientists all well to-day know
That seldom the boast can be ours—
"Mens sana in corpore sano."
The scorcher turns imbecile soon,
His case is, you surely will note, hard,
And soaring in search of the moon
Soon makes the balloonatic dotard.

Ocean greyhounds, that shake us to bits,
Make idiots weekly or nearly,
Flying Dutchmen fly off with our wits,
The mobus makes maniacs merely.
The tramways, grow faster each year,
Now madden, as tortures did whilom,
And motorists shortly, I hear,
Will populate every asylum.

If you'd keep of sound mind then, take heed!
'Tis your gratitude I shall at least earn,
As I counsel—use growlers for speed,
Or now and then try the South-Eastern.
True, we who walk only are few,
Yet sane must the doctors report us,
For I boldly interrogate—Who
Every heard of a lunatic tortoise?

MORE men are to be dispensed with in the Royal Garrison Artillery. For the present no non-commissioned officer will be allowed to continue his service beyond twenty-one years. All who have completed twenty-one years will be required to leave the Service by March 1, so that they may not come on the new Estimates. Staff-sergeants under forty years of age eligible for promotion to warrant rank may be permitted to serve on. These orders are not, however, to affect non-commissioned officers of the bands, but the vacancies likely to be caused will not be filled by promotion without reference to the War Office.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW COIFFURE.

Since the autumn-winter season began I have noticed, writes Paris a Correspondent, at the Opera a number of exquisitely-dressed women with hair which was absolutely guiltless of undulations! The effect was most fascinating, and curiously enough, smooth hair makes a woman look singularly young! For some time past we have been giving the go-by to stiff waves; they are still very dear to the hearts of a certain class of Parisiennes; but women who go in for artistic dressing will have nothing to do with them. Any who feel doubtful about what I have said with regard to the youthfulness of smooth hair can test the matter themselves. Let them wave the front of the hair, carefully arrange it on the fashionable puff over the forehead, and then take note of the effect in a looking-glass. Afterwards, let the hair be arranged in the same way, with the waves brushed out and a "natural" effect obtained. The difference, as regards "age," will at once be realized. The Parisiennes like to do a thing thoroughly when they do it at all, and the women to whom I have alluded at the Opera had absolutely smooth hair—straight as that of an Indian woman, and glossy as satin. On Saturday night, when they were playing "La Valkyrie," a charmingly pretty woman in a loge wore a severely plain Princess robe of clair de lune satin, with masses of paillettes to match on the bodice and sleeves, and in her smooth dark hair a classic bandeau of superb diamonds. The bodice was cut en coeur in front and there was no appearance of lace or chiffon or of any soft material. The sombre satin and glittering paillettes lay right against the white skin. The whole effect was eminently distinguished and uncommon, and one instinctively felt that it would not have been nearly so striking if the hair had been set in regular undulations.

THE PRINCESS STYLE.

The severe Princess style, adds this correspondent, will be very fashionable for dinner dresses this winter. At the hem of the dresses there will be an immense amount of material, but over the bust and hips the material will be perfectly plain. For mirror velvet this style is ideal, and the rich effect is greatly enhanced by the addition of a band of fur on the extreme hem of the robe. Another lovely gown is of prune de Monsieur mirror velvet, with five or six rows of wide silk braid on the hem, and a cloth bolero literally covered with silk braid. This striking constume was worn by a Russian beauty whose gowns were the subject of universal commentiast month at Biarritz, and she introduced a distinct novelty in the shape of a stole and huge muff of marabout, dyed to match exactly the velvet. The Russian's complexion was singularly clear and the effect of the soft marabout in the rich shade of prune was excellent.

Many of the best-dressed women are wearing hats with cloche brims and enormous crowns of spotted net or of finest black lace; in some occult way these hats—which are now so very fashionable—convey the impression of having been made at home. The correct thing is to have a crown which has apparently been thrown carelessly together, and a mass of feathers which seem ready to tumble off the brim!

MASQUERADING AS A MAN.

The case of Marion Edwards.

Considerable interest is manifested in the arrival of Marion Edwards, the person who masqueraded for years as a man, from Sydney.

She was in charge of Constable Morphett, who travelled to Brisbane with the warrant, and, at the Brisbane court, applied for a remand (direct to Collingwood. Constable and prisoner travelled by train to Sydney.

Detectives Bannon and Murray accompanied accused, who maintained absolute reticence as to her career or as to the charge which had necessitated her return to Victoria.

After the charge had been formally entered at the watch house, accused handed over to the court sergeant the lockup keeper, two small paper parcels. "What's in these?" the official asked. She replied, "Oh, only my brush and comb and" (with just the trace of a smile) my collar and shirt.' Only in the light of recent disclosures would the voice attract notice. It was soft in tone. And again it was only the wisdom which comes after the event that would lead the bystander to remark that her eyes, light grey, might be those of a woman. Her forehead is high and intelligent, her cheek bones rather prominent and her cheeks just a trifle hollow, probably on account of recent worry. She had a firm, well set, somewhat square jaw, indicating strong determination. The dark brown hair, almost black, was very thick and wavy in front; the parting was on the right side, and a twisted lock showed a tendency to fall over the fore head, from which it was promptly brushed back. The hands are certainly small, as also are the feet which were covered with light lace up Balmoral boots. She was still attired in man's clothing, wearing a high stand-up collar and a blue necktie, done in a sailor's knot. The suit was neatly fitting blue cloth, sac coat and a double breasted vest. Altogether, as she was, she would pass anywhere as a very pleasant faced youth. Her age was given as 26. She is of Welsh parentage. A smile of recognition passed over her face as she entered the court, where were waiting police and civilians who had known her during her nine months' stay in Collingwood.

The facts of the case are at about 3 a. m. on 30th April, 1905, Constable Morphett saw a light in the bar of the Studley Arms Hotel. He acquainted Senior Constable Cameron and another constable, and an entry was made into the bar from the back yard. Two persons were found in the bar. One bounded out through the window pane and dashed off. He was subsequently traced and prosecuted, but the charge was not sustained. The other person was secured and locked up under the name of Wm. Edwards. Bail was allowed but the accused absconded. The bonds woman, Mrs. Minahan, was imprisoned for a month for failing to satisfy the bond. Her goods were sold, but realised only £4. Wm. Edwards, as accused was then called, was a well-known figure in Collingwood at the time. She (as a man) rented a stable in Wellington-street with "Jigger" Pollock, and trained two racing ponies. She was very expert in handling horses. She also exercised a peculiar charm over some susceptible young ladies of the district, one of whom in particular enjoyed many pleasant drives in a buggy, and never dreamed of the deception.

HER VARIED EXPERIENCES.

In the course of a conversation Marion Edwards stated that she had worn man's attire for more than seven years, and she had had to support herself ever since she was twelve years old. She came to Australia with her parents when she was four years old, and still has relatives in the North-Eastern district. Realising that she had to do hard work as a girl about the farm, she came to the conclusion that it would be an advantage from a wages standpoint if she adopted the male character and worked no harder. In her experience "as a man" she had travelled from station to station with a man who was quite ignorant as to her true sex, and she had worked in various capacities. She had been employed at wool sorting, frenchpolishing and horse breaking, as well as in the capacity of "barman." Asked as to her feelings in regard to the widow who entered into a bond for her appearance at the court, she stated that she felt very uneasy about it, but, after consulting three solicitors and being assured that the law would not be enforced against a widow, she was satisfied. She put in two weeks at Sydney after leaving Collingwood, and then went on to Queensland, where she had made many good friends. When she was arrested in Brisbane a theatrical manager offered her an engagement at £50 per week for at least four weeks. She felt confident that she might have continued as she was but for the accidental chance meeting with someone from "down south" who knew her and meanly informed the police and got her "pinched."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	10
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	13
Total.....	2	2	100
Total plague deaths to date ...	133,928		
Same date last year.....	4	4	94

A FIRM of boot manufacturers, in an advertisement of their wares, declare that their "customers come back again and again, and the sons and grandsons of those customers are in their turn found dealing with the firm where their fathers and grandfathers dealt before them." Then we read, "This semi-personal relationship between those who make the boots on the one hand and those who wear them on the other is of the very essence of the business."

THE TWO SERVICES.

WHETHER it was that he considered the occasion inopportune, or the time and place unsuitable, it is of course impossible to say, but Lord Tweedmouth scarcely made the fighting speech that was expected from him. Possibly he may have considered the indictment of the Liberal naval policy by a "Liberal M. P." of less importance than others have thought it. Whether the occasion is or is not one for Ministerial statements of policy the First Lord might have remembered that Lord, Selborne made a similar meeting memorable by the utterance of a scathing reply to the critics of his Board. It seems to us altogether beside the question for Lord Tweedmouth to assert that he lays it down as an axiom that "economy must not clash with fighting efficiency," and then once more to take shelter under the wing of his professional colleagues. He put it to his hearers: "When they considered how the Board of Admiralty was constituted—he was not now speaking about its political element—they would recognise that it was inconceivable that such a Board would consent to proposals which would imperial the efficiency of the Navy and destroy their own reputation." Now this is precisely what Lord Tweedmouth's "prophets of ill" are declaring to be not only conceivable but actually the case. What is the good, then, of asserting that they cannot do a thing when they are actually doing it every day? The answer to the "Liberal M. P." and those who think with him will have to be of a very different character if it is to satisfy the country.

The points about the naval discussion to bear in mind, are our present position, relatively to the three next most powerful navies, France, Germany, and the United States; the efforts we are making to maintain that position particularly having in view the increased power of new types of ships; and the measures which other Powers are taking to increase their navies measured by the resources at their disposal. Now, in regard to the first point, and without troubling your readers with long lists of ships, it is easily capable of proof that, whether we take as our starting point the *Royal Sovereign* class and ship of equal date belonging to the foreign Powers, or whether we begin with the *Majestics* as effective vessels, we are at the present time, whether measured by numbers, or by displacement, or by weight of metal, fully equal to all three of the fleets mentioned added together. So much for the first point. With regard to the second, we are equally favourably situated. Here again, it is necessary to fix a date, otherwise the some ships may be counted over again; and it is ridiculous to include what foreign Powers intend to do unless we also count projected vessels on our own side. Nor would it be fair to omit from our consideration the circumstance that our facilities for constructing and equipping warships are infinitely superior to those of any one of the three Powers. In other words, assuming that neither this country nor any of the others were building at the present moment, and all four Powers started to do as much as ever they could, we could with ease keep at least one ship ahead of them together, and probably two, especially if all the vessels to be built were *Dreadnoughts*. As regards the third point, while it is believed that France intends to begin six, Germany two, and the United States the same number of big battleships before the close of this year, we have, including the *Dreadnought* and the *Invincibles*, four ships which must be completed long before they can show anything of the kind, and we are about to lay down three more. If France and the United States can build two ships as fast as we can four, they will have to beat their previous records, while Germany before she can build even one, has got to incur a very large outlay for plant which is not yet designed. It may be that Germany will catch us up in time and herein lies the danger, to be regarded with an ever-watchful eye; but having recently returned from a visit to their shipyards and manufactories I feel bound to say that we have something more than breathing time during which to get our wind for the increased effort which will become necessary, but for which there is no immediate or pressing haste.

In spite of much talk in interested quarters the Service at large is not in sympatuy with the present agitation. There are, doubtless, as must always be the case in times of change, such as are now in progress in the Navy, and when new developments are expected, a number of persons who are anxious and unsettled, and among these some, probably, who long for quiet, or possibly for a reversion to the old state of things. Others there are who fancy that the changes being made will interfere with their prospects or delay their advancement. Among these two classes some there are who, regarding the situation with jaundiced or pessimistic eye, have joined the ranks of the discontented, and from these the agitators may possibly draw a certain amount of Service support. But the professional and technical papers, which must necessarily be more closely in touch with the views and opinions of the larger bodies of officers, may, we think, be held to represent the feeling of the Service more completely than any single individual in the lay press. It is noteworthy, therefore that not a single technical or professional paper is to be found supporting the agitation. This is, at least, very significant when it is remembered that in all the previous agitations for an increase of the Navy the Service press has led the way, just as we believe it will again, should occasion arise for an effort in this direction. It should be remembered that during the last few years the Service has been maintained at a high state of tension, nearly every ship in commission on active service drilling, training, and exercising to a standard of efficiency unparalleled in its later history. Such a state of tension cannot be always maintained or something will suffer under the train. By transferring a larger number of ships to a state of commissioned reserve the strain will be relieved, efficiency will be kept up, and the Fleet's readiness for action remain as before.

The *Dreadnought* has made the first series of her gun-mounting trials and with the most satisfactory results. A correspondent who was on board tells us that when the whole broadside was fired, the effect, so far as the ship was concerned, was nothing like what pessimists had predicted; the recoil was little felt and no damage was done, and no inconvenience felt by those on board. Similarly, when bow and stern fire was carried out, although a few windows were broken and one or two insecurely fastened articles blown down, there was certainly no appearance of damage to the structure. "You must not be surprised," he adds, "if you hear reports of a disturbing nature a little later on, as happened in the case of the *Hibernia*, but I can assure you there was not the slightest foundation for anything of the kind." The case of the *Hibernia* to which our correspondent refers, will be in the memory of our readers. During her gun mounting trials the after barbette, guns were fired at an extreme angle of depression, and the concussion did some damage to the deck in the wake of the turret, and carried away a stanchion or two. Such a result was only to be expected, and is of not infrequent occurrence during gun-mounting trials; we remember, for example in the *Trafalgar* much more damage being done. However, in connection with the *Hibernia*, wild rumours at once appeared in the papers devoted to naval pessimism, and the Admiralty officials, and those at Devonport dockyard in particular, were lectured upon the bad workmanship and other shortcomings of ships of war in the public.

The action taken by the authorities in relation to the South African Stores Inquiry was inevitable. It is severe but just, and it will be approved by the Army generally. There was an eminent necessity of an example being given, as well as a warning, to those upon whom similar responsibilities may fall. At the same time there must be some sympathy with certain officers who suffer, because they were working under a system which was in many ways unsuited to the conditions of war, in the administration of which they failed, and some of them were made responsible for things which they could not adequately control. But the honour of the Army must be above reproach, and it has been necessary to remove from it those upon whom any stain rested. Four officers and two civilian officials upon whom the suspicion of censure had been cast have been entirely exonerated, and will resume the places they previously held. In relation to one officer and many warrant and non-commissioned officers "no action will be taken." The exact significance of this decision is somewhat obscure. Several officers of the Army Service Corps and Army Accounts Department are censured, while four others suffer severely by losing four or five steps in seniority. The heaviest penalty falls upon the officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers who are called upon to retire under the Royal Warrant, or are discharged under the King's Regulations. It was clearly imperative that action should be taken, and it is impossible to question the wisdom of the course that has been adopted. At the same time there must be great regret that certain officers, who have rendered fine service, should have had to be so hardly dealt with, when their real fault lay in error of judgment.

SIR Seymour King will soon be celebrating the completion of his twenty five years' service as M.P. for Central Hull. It was on Nov. 18, 1885, that the Queen's proclamation of a dissolution of Parliament appeared in the *Gazette*. Earlier in the year—on June 9—Mr. Gladstone had been defeated in the House of Commons upon an amendment moved by Sir M. Hicks-Beach against the Budget proposals as to wine and spirit duties, and Lord Salisbury took office, finishing the session without a direct appeal to the country. In the late autumn election Mr. Henry Seymour King went down to Hull, and stood for the Central Division against the late Mr Norwood, whose long connection with the constituency seemed to assure him the seat. Norwood was however defeated, and since then Central Hull has remained faithful to the man whose political career opened with his address to the constituency,

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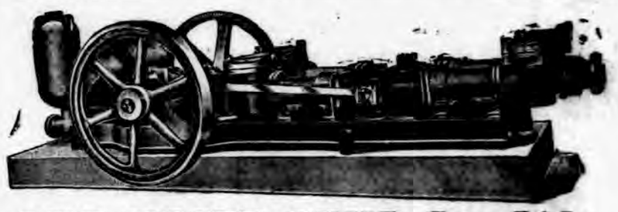

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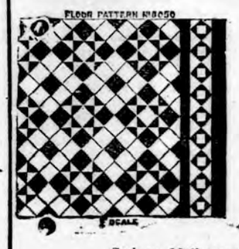

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